THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 71. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship "Chicago."

The steamship Chicago, at New York, brings us mail dates to the 16th—one day later.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

From the Court Circular.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, March 14, 4 P. M.—No important change in the condition of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has taken place since the last bulletin was issued. The inflammation of the knee joint, though still causing pain and interupting sleep, is slowly diminishing.

ARTHUR FARRE, M. D.,
JAMES PAGET,
WILLIAM JENNER, M. D.,
E. H. SIEVEKING, M. D.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the London Morning Star, 15th.

The reserve of the Bank of England has again crept up to a sum exceeding £12,000,000. The directors, however, made no alteration in the rate of discount, but after a very brief sitting proceeded to meet the proprietors at the half yearly court. The Governor intimated that the dividend proposed for the half year was 5½ per cent. The net profits for the period have been £792,432. The usual discussion took place at the meeting as to the propriety of giving interest on deposits, and with the usual result, the directors claiming for themselves the right to decide these matters according to their own traditions and theories. The consequence of their obstinacy on this point is that the bank of the nation is losing its place at the head of banking institutions. The deposits from the public which they hold this week amount to £16,789,161. Those of the London and Westminster Bank, by last half yearly report, amounted to £22,672,558. The Government account must, of course, be added to ascertain the total amount of deposits held by the Bank of England; but as this is enjoyed partly as a species of monopoly and partly as a species of reward for services given in the keeping of the public accounts, the comparison ought to be made between the deposits of the public entrusted to each bank. The question may not seem to be a very practical one at the present moment, when the bank has on hand £11,187,475 of its own notes, for which it cannot get sufficient applications, even at the low rates of discount which now rule; but the season is an exceptional one, and we shall doubtless again witness the reserve gradually disappearing, and at the end of a period of vigorous enterprise or speculation, or both, the resources of the Bank being pressed upon to an inconvenient, if not an alarming extent.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

APPEAL BY THE GRECIAN GOVERNMENT FOR INTERVENTION.

LONDON, March 18—Evening.—The Grecian Government has asked the leading powers of Europe to intervene for the prevention of further bloodshed in the Island of Candia.

SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, March 17.—Lord Stanley has ordered the English Consul at Belgrade to make representations to the Prince of Servia to the effect that the Porte, have acceded to the arguments of the great powers, and consented to evacuate the Servian fortresses, as well as to grant important concessions to its Christian subjects, it has now become the absolute and imperative duty of the Prince to perform his part by preventing the outbreak of any disturbances in Servia.

It is believed in London that the Sultan is sincerely anxious to carry out to the letter the concessions he has promised, and it is expected even that a Christian will shortly become a member of the Turkish Cabinet.

BELGRADE, March 15.—In consequence of the advice of England, Prince Michael has consented to proceed to Constantinople.

ITALY.

THE POPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, March 16.—The Pope has made most handsome satisfaction to the United States in the question of the American Chapel in this city. The matter has been satisfactorily arranged, and the Pope has also entirely explained away his letter to Jeff. Davis. General Rufus King, consequently, will continue to represent the United States in this city.

THE PAPAL ARMY.

The Pope's army has already reached a strength of 10,000 men, and it is still proposed to increase it. It is intended to propose to the entire Belgian legion now returning from Mexico to enter the Papal service.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, March 17.—The Italian Government has resolved to at once submit to Parliament, on its assembling, the Laugiand-Dumoncau scheme brought in in the last.

Melancholy Suicide of Major James Stedman, at Fredonia, N. Y.

FREDONIA, March 25.—One of the most melancholy suicides transpired in this town on Saturday morning last, which we have ever been called upon to record.

Major James Stedman, an old citizen of Fredonia, and a gentleman held in universal esteem, committed suicide by shooting and then hanging himself to the beam of his barn.

Major Stedman had for several weeks given indications of partial insanity, in his business transactions, and in his intercourse with his family. On Friday he went to several places in the village and settled up some business matters, declaring that he must settle up all his matters.

On Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, he left his house to attend to some matters in the village. Not returning as usual, his family became alarmed, and his son started in search of him. The search was continued until morning, when in the snow were found many footsteps round his house, and then leading off to the barn. On going to the barn they found marks of blood in the new white snow, which had fallen the previous day.

Upon going into the barn, the most fearful sight was revealed.

Major Stedman was found suspended to the beam of his barn by a rope—dead!

He had shot himself in the neck, first, with his rifle, in the hope, as is supposed, to sever the jugular vein. Not producing as quick work as he desired, he unfastened a cow, took the rope with which she was tied, and thus finished the terrible tragedy. Major Stedman leaves a wife and four children, and the reputation of a kind and exemplary husband and father, and a good citizen. He was about forty-five years of age. This is the third suicide committed in the village within the past three months.—*Rochester Express.*

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.—A correspondent of the Sioux City (Iowa) *Register*, writing from Fort Beauford, Dakota, January 19th, says that in digging a well at that post, at the depth of about twenty feet, a vein of sand was struck that panned out ten cents in gold to every quart in dirt. Some Montana miners say there are some of the very best indications for gold in large quantities about there. The *Register* says:—"In the fall of 1858 we were shown some fine specimens of gold, brought from the Black Hills region by Major Culbertson, of the American Fur Company, who also gave it as his opinion, founded upon the knowledge acquired by a residence of more than a quarter of a century in the Indian country, that gold existed in large quantities, and was distributed over a considerable scope of territory, embracing the Black Hills, the Valley of the Yellowstone and its tributaries."

TOILETTES AT A WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

I write this letter as an act of justice to neglected man. The Washington correspondents, as a body, have given themselves over to the dominion of woman. Witness their one-sided accounts of the fashionable parties given by Senators and Secretaries. The women are all described as a lover might describe his beloved, while the men, though they may be husbands and fathers, Senators and Ministers, are not considered worthy to be mentioned at all. For the sake of vindicating the dignity of my sex,—and for an example to the regular correspondents, I give you a proper account of the brilliant reception given at the house of the distinguished Secretary, R-n-d-ll.

The host was dressed in a neat, close fitting coat, of a changeable hue, showing a delicate blue at night, but in open daylight a real substantial grey. Pants same material, lined with grey muslin. White skirt, cut biased with a beautiful frill all around the skirt. New patent steel collar, marked "A. J." It is here proper to remark that his tables groaned under luxurious piles of bread and butter, furnished by the Treasury Department, and the side tables staggered with loads of the choicest wines, confiscated by the New York custom house.

Senator D-l-tt-l-e was dressed in his best clothes, made loose, so as to be changed in a moment, and worn either side out. They were of a light changeable blue on one side, and a reliable grey on the other. His shirt was cut goring, and was made of material confiscated at the New York Custom House. The bosom was immaculately white, typical of the breast within. He wore a steel collar which was also typical of the character of the man. He seemed hunery, and spent most of the evening in the refreshment room, eating bread and butter, and slipping the odds and ends into his pockets.

Chief Justice C-h-s-e was dressed in a full suit of blue, with the exception of his vest, which had a green back. The tops of his boots were also green, and he had in his pocket several little pictures of Christopher Columbus and others set in green. He seemed to be rather choice of these, keeping his hands in his pockets all the time, especially when the host or Senator D-l-tt-l-e were about. He wore suspenders.

General G-r-n-t was also dressed in blue and a cigar case. He had on suspenders and blue ribbed socks with white toes. He was heard to inquire of the Chief Justice why he was like one of Shakespeare's characters? When the Chief Justice gave it, he said it was because his offense was rank. The Secretary of War breveted him on the spot.

President J-n-s-n came in leaning heavily on the arm of Vice-President S-h-y-l-r for support. On first entering he seemed to be insensibly affected by something, but soon dried his eyes with his new pocket handkerchief—a splendid pattern of bunting, representing the United States flag on one side and the Confederate flag on the other. His outer garments were a curious mixture of blue, grey, and butternut, but all his underwear were of a sturdy grey, dyed in the wool. He wore no suspenders, claiming, it is understood, that such fixtures are clearly in violation of the Constitution, and an insult to the South. It is unconstitutional to suspend anything except women.

Senators S-l-s-b-r-y and McD g-l came together, and looked and acted like brothers. They were dressed alike, each having on a snuff-colored butternut coat, with two bottles of whisky in the coat tails. Bottles partially empty. These two chivalric gentlemen added much to the festivities of the occasion by acting an interesting tableau, representing the coat of arms of Kentucky—"United we stand." They wore white kids.

Seated in a corner were Secretary W-l-l-s, and Senator Davis, of Kentucky, engaged in a warm discussion for several hours, the Secretary being asleep all the time. The gallant Senator's attention being called to the fact that his adversary was asleep and snoring, he replied that he was glad of it, he was used to such things; it gave him more time to establish his side of the question—and he went on "like an April shower."—*Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.*

A SINGULAR STORY.

Fight Between a Rat Terrier and a Swarm of Rats—The Dog Vanquished and Devoured—Funeral of the Victims of the Contest.

The Milwaukie *Sentinel* vouches for the following remarkabe incidents:—

Near one of our grain warehouses, situated on the river bank, large swarms of rats have been in the habit of feasting on the wheat which has been scattered around. A few days ago a black-and-tan terrier, getting wind of the rendezvous, made an attack upon a couple of rats that had ventured too far into the open air. Seizing one in his teeth, it shook it vigorously. The rat squealed piteously, attracting to the spot a dozen or more companions.

These, on seeing the situation of affairs, joined in raising the alarm. In less time than it takes to tell the incident, the ice around was black with swarms of rats, numbering several hundreds. The terrier, after despatching the first victim, charged into the swarm with the evident determination of serving the remainder in like manner. But for once a terrier was doomed to meet with fight from the poor animals he had so long devoured at pleasure, and in a trice he was surrounded on all sides by a swarm of ferocious brutes anxious to be avenged for the death of their companion. Then ensued the most frightful scene imaginable. The rats swarmed around their adversary, and fastened their claws and teeth in his flesh. The dog, enraged by the pain, fought bravely, killing scores of his enemies in his contest for life. But the odds against him were too great, and after a sharp contest, which lasted for about five minutes, he was forced to succumb. His body was literally devoured by the rats, they seeming to take a savage pleasure in tearing their vanquished enemy piecemeal. Scarcely a vestige of the animal remained behind. The terrier died game, however. There were about half a hundred rats left upon the field, bleeding and mangled, and as many more more or less injured.

A singular instance of the kindness of dumb animals to their fellows was noticed at the conclusion of the combat. A number of the combatants had been somewhat lacerated by the teeth of the dog. Their companions gathered in groups around them, licked the blood from their wounds, and then tenderly carried them in their teeth to their nests. The bodies of the slain were as tenderly cared for. One by one they were carried to a hole in the ice near by, where they were piled up. When all the bodies had been gathered together, the survivors grouped around them, and one of their number, mounting upon the pile of bodies, seemed to deliver a brief funeral oration over the remains of their companions. The utmost stillness reigned among the company during the address of their chief. The whole company then proceeded to tumble their dead companions into the water, where they soon sank from sight. In half an hour scarcely a vestige of the conflict remained. The funeral service was the most extraordinary instance of the kind we have yet observed, and is well deserving of the study of naturalists. The fight, as a whole, would have delighted sporting men and dog fanciers. It was highly interesting to the few who observed it.

ELOPEMENT.—In England, last month, the daughter of a wealthy Somersetshire farmer, only seventeen years of age, eloped with a sporting gentleman nearly forty years of age, and they were married at a fashionable watering place on the Bristol Channel.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Arthur Burtis, D. D.

This reverend gentleman died at Oxford, Ohio, on the 23d instant, in the sixtieth year of his age. The deceased was born in the City of New York on the 25th of October, 1807, his father being one of the ten Governors that ruled that city during the Revolution. In the year 1829 the deceased graduated at Union College, in the same class with Judge Campbell, of Otsego county, John J. Cisco and the late Collector of this port, Mr. Preston King. After his graduation Dr. Burtis studied law with the late Chancellor Kent, at Columbia College, but, being of a very religious cast of mind, abandoned the study of the profession, and entered the Auburn Seminary, where he received his theological education. After his ordination as a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, he filled several pulpits in the western portion of New York with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of his different congregations. Later he became Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and was afterwards appointed Professor of the Greek language in the University of Oxford, Ohio, which position he occupied at the time of his death. Dr. Burtis was a gentleman of fine classical and theological abilities, and was noted for his religious and exemplary life.

Professor John Goodsir.

The English journals record the death of John Goodsir, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. The deceased was the son of a Fifeshire county surgeon, and, after passing the Arts Curriculum in St. Andrews, became apprenticed to a dentist of Edinburgh named Nasmyth. While in this capacity he attended the lectures of Dr. Knox on Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, and the medical classes in the University. Upon obtaining his diploma he returned to Fifeshire, where he assisted his father in the practice of his profession, but having written several papers on anatomical subjects, which procured for him the office of Conservator to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, he returned to Edinburgh. After being several times promoted to high offices in the University, he was, in 1846, appointed to the position which he occupied at the time of his death. The anatomical and physiological researches of Professor Goodsir give him an extended reputation throughout the medical world, and, but for his feeble health during the past sixteen years, would have greatly added to the obligations under which he had laid the medical profession.

Marquis du Halley Coetquen.

The foreign papers announce the recent death of the notorious Marquis du Halley Coetquen, of Paris, from an attack of apoplexy. For a number of years he bore the title of "the first duellist in France," on account of the many duels in which he was successfully engaged, and in later years he was looked upon as the supreme arbiter on all points of honor.

Peter Von Cornelius.

Of the three men who gave the Academy of Painting at Dusseldorf a new life, and to whom the art of painting in Germany owes its revival after years of dullness, a second has just died full of years and honor. Von Schadow departed in 1861 at the age of 72, and Cornelius died on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at Berlin, in his 80th year. Overbeck, born in the same year with Von Schadow (1789), still lives at Rome, and still works, the last survivor of a group whose influence on art, whether for good or evil, has been as strongly and as widely diffused as that of any three men, not men of genius, at any period in the history of the world.

Peter Von Cornelius was born at Dusseldorf on September 16, 1787. He was the son of a painter, and early showed a strong leaning towards the study of art, and while still a child earned considerable sums by illustrating almanacs and other cheap publications. Meanwhile, he kept his eye upon a higher aim, and studying the works of Raphael and the antique, accustomed himself to repeat their designs from memory. At the age of sixteen he lost his father, and feeling the necessity of earning money for the support of his widowed mother, determined to renounce all thought of becoming an artist; but his mother would not consent to the sacrifice. Good and noble woman that she was, she preferred to struggle with the narrowness of her lot rather than to jeopardize the future of her son.

In 1811 the young Cornelius went to Rome, having already given proof of his ability by painting the interior of the cupola of the Church at Neuss. At Rome he was joined by Von Schadow and by Overbeck, and the three young men worked with fervor and energy, painting together in several series of pictures—among others a "History of Joseph," for the palace of M. Bartholdy, Ambassador of Prussia. Here, too, he designed his illustrations to the Nibelungen Lied which, more than any other work of his, made his name known in Germany. He proposed also a series of illustrations in fresco to the "Comedy" of Dante, but had only made the designs when he was invited to Munich by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, afterwards King Louis. At Munich he remained several years, and executed at the command of the King many memorable works. He filled Munich with frescoes. In the Academy of Fine Arts he decorated two halls in the Glyptothek or sculpture gallery with frescoes, where subjects were drawn from the Greek mythology. After a brief visit to Dusseldorf, where he was made Director of the Academy, he returned to Berlin and began the decoration of the Pinacothek or picture gallery, with a series of frescoes, illustrating the history of painting. In the Church of Saint Louis he painted four great frescoes, the largest of which is the "Last Judgment," the largest painting in the world, being 62 feet high and 38 feet wide. In this work he entered the lists with Michel Angelo, and dared to compete with him on a field where rivalry would seem ridiculous. But Cornelius, if he has not made Angelo forgotten, has at least made himself remembered by this vast work, which remains his greatest monument. After a long residence in Munich, Cornelius and King Louis became estranged, and the artist took up his residence in Berlin, where Frederic William made him director of the Academy, and charged him with the painting of the Campo Santo. He never returned to Munich, although he must have often regretted whatever necessity drove him from that city, where he lived so happily, a king in the kingdom of his art. Of the three restorers of the art of painting in modern Germany whose names have acquired a European reputation, Cornelius undoubtedly was the strongest. His originality was hampered, not stimulated by his early devotion to Raphael, Angelo, and the Antique art, but it was not utterly killed by it, as was that of his fellow-pupil, Overbeck, whose style grows ever more thin and colorless, and whose small original stock of ideas has not lasted him for sixty years without a process of dilution that has long since deprived them of all flavor. Yet if Overbeck has little deserved to be called the Raphael of German art, Cornelius as little deserved the title of its Angelo. He had in excess the German tendency to subjectivity of treatment, and believed that he was producing art when he was painting conventional figure-pieces by the acre. Still, though he has left no work of universal interest, and must ever be little more than a notable name to the world at large, it is not to be denied that he secured an abiding place in the affections of his native Germany by his enthusiasm for her early history; and perhaps not less by the powerful stimulus his energy and activity gave to German art, which owes no doubt to him in greatest measure the high position it has taken in the last fifty years.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa sings in four languages. Severini, the tenor, sings in five.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Governor Throckmorton, of Texas.

An effort will soon be made to induce Major-General Sheridan to remove Governor Throckmorton, of Texas. The Union men now here from that State claim that it will be useless for them to attempt to organize a Government under the Reconstruction bill while he is in power, as his influence, and all the patronage of his position, will be used by him in behalf of the Rebels and the disfranchised classes. They are afraid that the freedmen will be driven to vote against their wishes unless the control of the Government is in the hands of the Union party, and state that there are at least fifty counties in which they will not be allowed to vote at all unless they are protected by the presence of Federal troops. If Throckmorton is removed the appointment of a Union man will be secured, no matter what the desire of the Administration may be, as the law requires all officers to take the iron-clad test oath. Throckmorton cannot take it, and there are but few men of prominence in the State who can. Among them are Judge Paschal, Judge Sherwood, and Judge Thomas, all radical Unionists.

First Pennsylvania Revenue District.

No action has been taken yet upon the nomination in this district. The impression here is that Mr. Crawford's name will be withdrawn, and a Republican will be sent in who will be confirmed, which it is said will secure the confirmation of Mr. Frazier.

The Fourth Revenue District.

Judge Kelley is strongly opposing the confirmation of McGrath for Collector and Theodore Adams for Assessor in this district. Judge Kelley's favorite for Assessor was Mr. Henry M. Lewis, but he was thrown overboard.

The Nominations Before the Senate.

There are several hundred nominations now before the Senate for action, which, if not acted upon before the adjournment, will all fail; and, unless an Executive session is convened by the President, these nominations will have to be made over again.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—The weather has not become settled. Yesterday was perfectly clear, but it has clouded over again today, and the wind is strong from the north.

The large English steamer Bosphorus arrived yesterday at Norfolk from Liverpool, via Boston and Philadelphia, making the fourth arrival of the direct trade line of steamers. The Bosphorus sails direct to Liverpool, taking about 2500 bales of cotton, besides grain and naval stores.

The United States gunboat Assutney arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard yesterday, for coal. She is on the way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States supply steamer Newberne commanded by Acting-Master W. Y. Hollery, arrived here to-day from a cruise along the coast, engaged in supplying with stores the different naval vessels attached to the North Atlantic Squadron. The Newberne sailed from Pensacola, Florida, March 3; Key West, March 9; Port Royal, March 19; and Charleston, March 22. She experienced heavy weather, and put into Beaufort, remaining at anchor there two days, owing to the prevalence of a severe gale. A large fleet of vessels have anchored inside the bar at Beaufort, and the steamer Cumberland, from Charleston bound to Baltimore, was lying outside, all awaiting an opportunity to sail. The Newberne passed four large steamers yesterday, off Hatteras, but was unable to ascertain their names. The Newberne sails to-morrow for New York.

The Hooper's Straits light vessel in the Chesapeake Bay has been again placed on her station, according to a notice to this effect issued yesterday by the Lighthouse Board of the Eighth District.

MARCH 27.—The weather is again stormy, with wind from the eastward. A large fleet of vessels is detained in Hampton Roads.

The bark Aurelia, from McKean's Island, with guano, has sailed for Savannah.

A survey has been held on the United States double-ender recently arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard, from Beaufort, North Carolina. She has been pronounced unseaworthy, and will be repaired and overhauled. Her officers will be placed on leave or waiting orders, and her crew transferred.

The schooner Ellen F. Crowell, from Philadelphia, with coal, has arrived at Norfolk.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GIFT TO MR. PEABODY.—The portrait of Queen Victoria, to be presented to Mr. Peabody, has just been finished in London. It is painted in enamel, and is an oval miniature fourteen inches by ten. The enamel is on a stout gold plate, and represents the Queen seated, half length, the arms and hands thrown out admirably from the black dress. Her Majesty wears the blue ribbon of the Garter and the George; she is represented in a Mary Stuart cap, surmounted by a coronet, and her black dress is relieved by a trimming of ermine. It is a good likeness of the Queen, and very handsomely framed in deep maroon velvet, ornamented with fine ormolu. Above the portrait are the royal arms, at each side the rose, thistle, and shamrock, and beneath the inscription, which was given by the Queen herself—"Presented by the Queen to George Peabody, Esq., the Benefactor of the Poor of London."

MONTANA.—An old resident of Atchison, now in Montana, writes as follows to the *Champion* concerning the country:—"I am satisfied that within two years the extensive and fertile valleys of the Territory will supply our population with the products of the soil now brought from the States. As a stock-raising country, it certainly surpasses the best stock country known to me. Stock thrives summer and winter, without grain or provender, even in winter. The diggings will yield the coming season more than twice the amount of gold of any previous season; whilst in addition many quartz mills and smelters will be in successful operation. Indeed, many mills are now in successful operation, not one of which, known to me, fails to more than meet the expectations of the owners. The climate is well adapted to persons afflicted with pulmonary affections."

THE PRIZE-RING.

The Proposed Match Between Heenan and Coburn.

Considerable interest is being manifested respecting the contemplated match between the Benicia Boy and Joe Coburn for the championship, yet thus far no definite action has been taken by either party. There is a great desire on the part of the friends of both to make a match, and last evening a number of Coburn's friends congregated at the Adriatic, in Hudson street, but no definite action was taken in the matter. It is presumed that the affair will be settled during the coming week.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Challenge from Aaron Jones.

The celebrated English pugilist Aaron Jones has forwarded the following challenge to Michael McCoole, of St. Louis, offering to make a match with him for $1000, and to fight within two or three months. As Aaron has long been looking for a chance since his arrival here in this country, there is every probability that he will be at last accommodated. His challenge is as follows:—

"As I am at leisure, and having nothing better to do, I herery offer to fight Michael McCoole, of St. Louis, Mo., for the sum of $1000, in two or three months from date of signing articles, the fight to take place in the State of Virginia, in accordance with the new rules of the London Prize Ring.

"AARON JONES."

The Aaron and Collyer Match.

The third instalment ($100 each) for the championship of light weights, between Samuel Collyer and Barney Aaron, for $3000, to come off early in June next, was put up yesterday in the hands of the stakeholder. They will both shortly go into training.

THE FENIAN WAR.

Annexation of Ireland to the United States—Manifesto of the Fenian Executive at the Foot of the Galtees, Etc.

DUBLIN, March 16.—The following important manifesto has been largely circulated in all parts of the country within the last few days, notwithstanding the precautions of the Government officials. It reads thus:—

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Upon considering our present position, we have come to the following resolution on behalf of our countrymen in Ireland, in America, and in every other quarter of the world where they are now dispersed:—

English government has become absolutely intolerable to us. We cannot endure a state of society in which the commonest liberties of all men are suspended.

We are unable to contend with our oppressors in arms, and we turn to the hope of mankind, the great republic of North America, in our difficulties.

We ask to be admitted into the American Union as a new State, having our own local Government, but sending Representatives to Congress.

We are as near to New York and Washington as New Orleans and San Francisco, and we have become so thoroughly Americanized that connection with England is no longer tolerable or possible.

This is a final and solemn resolve upon full deliberation.

We solicit our countrymen throughout the Union immediately to assemble and place this, the petition of twelve millions of Irishmen, in due form before the President and Congress of the United States.

Signed on behalf of the Irish people.

HUGH O'NEIL,
PATRICK SARSFIELD,
WOLFE TONE,
EDWARD FITZGERALD,
SMITH O'BRIEN.

FOOT OF THE GALTEES, March 12, 1867.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Judges Strong, Thompson, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued: White vs. The County of Clinton; Beiteman's Appeal; Hardie vs. Young; Young vs. Hardie.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Samuel C. Ford & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

200 shares Black Heath Coal Company	25 cents
3 shares Merchants' Hotel Company	$15
100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company	$15·87½
Neat three-story stone and rough-cast Cottage, with side yard; lot 20 feet by 85 feet; Fifty-fourth street, near Wyalusing avenue	$1275

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 29, 1867.

—The commercial editor of the New Orleans *Times* moots a point of paramount importance to the holders of mortgages on real estate:—

"The question is asked in some circles, whether under the Bankrupt act, in cases of parties availing of the act surrendering property which may be under mortgage, the Judge of the United States Court can order all mortgages standing against the bankrupt, or any one petitioning for the benefit thereof, can order the erasure of mortgages on the records of the mortgage office? It will be remembered that under the act of 1842, or the last national bankrupt act, the presiding Judge could direct the erasure of all mortgages; that the mortgages merely could have a privilege on the assets or proceeds of the property released. It will be remembered that the proceeds of much real estate, sold under the order of bankruptcy, under that law, did not command one-fourth or half the sum for which it was valued or cost. It will be remembered that the real estate of the late Thomas Banks, who built and erected many stores and buildings in the new First District, went into court with property worth $1,800,000, comprising the City Hotel, the Arcade, on Magazine street, the National Hotel, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Natchez, now occupied by four stores; the Commercial Hotel, and other property now the most valuable in the city. In fine, Mr Banks never owned or improved a property only in the best locations; and what is it supposed all this valuable real estate, now worth seven to eight millions of dollars, sold for under a decree of bankruptcy of the United States? Merely for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($450,000). Thomas Banks died a broken-hearted man. There was no necessity for his being forced into bankruptcy."

The merits of the question are not all on one side. If the owner of incumbered property become bankrupt, and the whole of his assets pass into the hands of a receiver for the benefit of the creditors, should the existence of a mortgage upon the real part of the estate relieve it from liability to forced sale? The creditors are entitled to the entire body of assets, and, to secure the benefit of all, the power to anticipate the conditions of a mortgage, and even to direct its erasure, must rest somewhere. Of this authority the Judge is the proper custodian.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call for new business is 7 per cent., and loans at less are exceptional. One of the most prominent institutions doing business in call loans has not made a loan on call under 7 per cent. within the last four months. Commercial paper sells at 7@7½ for best and 8@10 for second rate."

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 1864 5-20s sold at 107¾, no change; 107¼ was bid for July '65 5-20s; 109½ for '62 5-20s; 108¾ for 6s of 1881; 97¾ for 10-40s; and 105¼@105½ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@101½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50 81-100@50⅞, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 133½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55@55¼, a decline of ¼; Northern Central at 45, no change; Minehill at 56½, a decline of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 28½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 30, no change. 31½ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 60½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 14@14¼, an advance of ¼, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; and 72 for West Philadelphia.

In Canal shares there was little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 56, no change; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31 for preferred do.; 53¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. Fourth National sold at 108. 109 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136¾ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56¼ for Girard; 32¼ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68¾ for City; 45 for Consolidation; 62 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 134½; 1 P. M., 134½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 N Penna 6s	88½	20 sh Penna R	53¾
$2000 Pa 6s...past due		50 do	53⅝
Monday	100	23 do	53⅝
15 sh 4th Nat Bk	85 1/8	100 sh Hest'ville	14⅝
100 sh Read R	c. 50 81	200 do	14
100 do	2d. 50¾	100 do	b60. 14¼
14 sh C & Am R Is	2d. 134½	100 do	b30. 14⅜
41 do	133½	50 do	14
8 sh N Cent	40	20 sh 13th & 15th	20
200 sh New Creek	1s. ¼	100 sh Keyst'e Zinc	¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@109¼; do., 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 108@108¼; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97¼@98¼; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅝@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¾@18; do., July, 1864, 17¼@17½; do., August, 1864, 16⅝@17; do., October, 1864, 15¾@16; do., December, 1864, 14⅝@15; do., May, 1865, 12¼@12½; do., August, 1865, 11¼@11½; do., September, 1865, 10⅜@11; do., October, 1865, 10⅛@10⅜. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108⅜@109; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 108@108¼; do. new, 107@107¼; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@98; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅜@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅜. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 29.—There is a steady home consumptive inquiry for Flour, but no demand for exportation. The sales reach 600 barrels, including superfine at $8·25@9; extras at $9·50@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $12@13·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do do. at $11·75@14·25; California at $16, and Fancy at $14·50@17·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7·25@7·37½. Nothing doing in Corn meal, and prices are nominal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in good demand, while common grades are in fair supply, and almost unsalable. Sales of 500 bushels choice Pennsylvania red at $3·20; and California at $3·22½@3·25. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 800 bushels Western at $1·45. Corn is in fair demand, and fully 3@4c. ₰ bushel higher. Sales of 6000 bushels new yellow at $1·07@1·12 in store and from the cars; and $1·13 afloat. Oats are quiet, with small sales at 84c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley. 1500 bushels Malt sold at $1·40.

Cloverseed is in active request, and 1000 bushels were sold at $10. Timothy may be quoted at $3·25@3·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers, at $3@3·10.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was made at $35 per ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing except in the "contraband" article, which sells at $1@1·30 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....37 | 11 A. M.....44 | 2 P. M.....47

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, Adams, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Rescue, Pitts, Petersburg, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, Rappahannock River, J. T. Justus.
Schr Paugusett, Waples, Washington, J. T. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Wolfville, Hughes, 41 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Son. Towed up by tug America.
Ship W. J. Hatfield, 37 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.
Schr Ida L. Howard, McDuffie, 12 days from Portland, with headings to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr S. B. Harris, Williams, 8 days from Belfast, Me., with potatoes to R. S. Dyer.
Schr H. E. Simpson, Blake, from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr G. Taulaine, Adams, from Fall River.
Schr S. Bruen, Crawford, from New Bedford.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Norwich.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Wareham.
Schr Mist. Muncey, from Trenton.
Schr Storm, Stabb, from Trenton.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from New York.
Schr M. Price, Garrison, from New York.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, from New Brunswick.
Schr H. May, Franklin, from Providence.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Henry, Walker, from Providence.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, from Providence.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr J. Beatty, Henderson, from Pawtucket.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 27—6 P. M.—Ship Sansparell, from Liverpool, and a barque, name unknown, went in the Capes this morning.

Brig Crocus, for Barbados, and a barque, unknown, went to sea this morning.

The wreckers are discharging coal oil from the barque Aurora, into lighters, for Philadelphia. The cotton from schr R. W. Johnson, is being shipped on board a steamer for New York.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Captain Virden, of tug America, reports that the Lightship from Five Fathom Bank went adrift during the late storm, and nothing has since been heard of her.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, from Charleston for Philadelphia, at Norfolk this morning, short of coal. She will sail again this evening.

Schr Jesse S. Clark, for Philadelphia, was loading at Mayaguez 4th inst.

Schr Lucy D. Higgins; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson; and A. A. Andrews, Gilley, hence for Portland, at Gloucester 23d inst.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Snow, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Camille, Hurlburt, hence for Eastport, at Gloucester 23d inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The Prussian barque Nummer Sex, Captain Tobias, from London for Philadelphia, with railroad iron, etc., went ashore on Watchsprague Island, and is a total loss. Crew arrived here.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Arrived, steamship Harriet Lane, from Havana 15th inst. On the 25th she spoke the brig Mystic, from Indianola, for New York, who reported having on board the crew of the brig Leonard Berry, from New York, for Bermuda, which they had abandoned in a sinking condition on the 23d. The crew were transferred to the Harriet Lane, and brought here.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—An arrival here reports the loss, by fire, of the schr Vandover, from Rockland, Me., for Norfolk. The captain and crew were saved.

DOMESTIC P

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Work and Wages.

From the Tribune.

The journeymen composing the regularly organized associations or guilds of several trades in this city have resolved to strike for higher wages on Monday next. This fact evokes the following suggestions:—

I. Every man has a right to hold his labor or its product at such price as he shall see fit, subject only to the laws of the land. He has a right to agree or combine with other laborers or producers not to sell below a given rate, whether that rate be reasonable or not. If he asks, or they combine to exact, too much, the general public will thereby be annoyed and embarrassed; but the chief loss will fall on the extortioners, as it should.

II. The workman or guild abandons the ground of legality and right the moment he or they attempt to force, coerce, or intimidate others into uniting in or deferring to their demand. If, for example, any coal dealer in our city should see fit this day to advance the price of his coal to $10 per ton, and refuse to sell for less, he would be justified in so doing. If he could induce every coal dealer in or near New York to agree with him not to sell below that rate, they would violate no law by such agreement. But let them go a step further, and conspire to repel or obstruct the receipt of coal by others, and its sale below their arbitrary price, they would become law-breakers and public enemies, and must be dealt with accordingly.

III. It is commonly asserted that labor is less amply rewarded here than it formerly was. This is not according to facts as we have observed them. We came to this city in the autumn of 1831, when our country was generally prosperous, taxes light, and public debts merely nominal, and when no considerable war had for over sixteen years wasted the substance of our people. The average rate of mechanics' wages in our city was then less than $9 per week—in our trade (printing) decidedly less. Now, the average wages of mechanics in our city are not below $18 per week. True, the cost of living has considerably increased meantime; but not nearly so much as 100 per cent. Coal rose to $16 per ton in the winter of 1831-32, and was higher, on an average, thirty to thirty-five years ago than it now is. Pork cannot be 50 per cent. higher now than it was then. We doubt that the woollen fabrics which constitute the staple of our mechanics' wear are at all dearer to-day than they were in 1831-2; they surely are not 25 per cent. dearer. Rents are considerably higher; but a man may live four to six miles from his work, yet reach it as cheaply and almost as quickly as he then could from a distance of two miles. Many articles have been cheapened by the progress of invention and improvement. For instance:—The newspapers sold in 1831 for the present price of the *Tribune* did not contain half so much non-advertising matter as, and were got up at a tithe of the cost of, this journal. Yet we pay for labor hereon 50 to 100 per cent. more than was then paid for similar labor.

IV. There is, and ever must be, a strong current of labor setting towards the cities. Wisely or unwisely, almost every young man in the country would like to spend a year or so in a city, whose theatres, concerts, processions, celebrations, splendid edifices, etc. etc., excite his curiosity and attract his regard. A capable, efficient, diligent mechanic, being single, can earn more, and obtain more enjoyment in a year in a city than in the country—at all events, he thinks he can. And, so long as human nature shall remain what it is, every year will bring thousands of young mechanics to the cities.

V. With marriage and children there comes a decided change. The wages whereon a single man can live sumptuously will barely and frugally support an average family. When his children, who can earn nothing, number half a dozen or more, the mechanic, unless he has saved something in former years, can barely exist when in full work, and is a pauper when out of work. Such, briefly stated, are the conditions under which mechanical labor is performed in our city.

VI. It seems, therefore, to us that if the journeymen in any trade are about to strike—a measure which we by no means advise—their only rational hope of success in that movement rests on their ability to induce a very large migration of their members. If, for example, ten thousand of our older journeymen, who find their expenses fully up to their incomes when they do their very best, could be induced and enabled to migrate to the new States, where their labor is in quick demand, and where—though wages are lower than here—food, fuel, timber, and house-room are very much cheaper, the projected strikes might have a chance of success. In any other case, they seem to us doomed to inevitable failure, and to prove injurious to the public, but especially calamitous to those who embark in them.

Judge the Tree by its Fruits.

From the Tribune.

General Wade Hampton, in the course of his recent able and clever address to the blacks assembled at Columbia, South Carolina, says:—

"I do not tell you to trust to professions of friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask you to do is that, as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing, by our actions, whether we are sincere or not. If we deceive you, then turn to the North, and see if you can find better friends there. I have no fears of the result; for with us not only does humanity dictate kind treatment, honest dealing, just laws for the colored population, but self-interest demands from us the same course. A stronger prejudice has always existed at the North against your people than here, and it exists still. A curious instance of this prejudice came under my own observation some years ago in Philadelphia. Passing through that city, I had with me two servants, for whom full fare was charged on the railroad; but the ticket agent told me that they would not be allowed to ride in the same car with myself, as the people there 'did not like to ride with negroes.' 'But,' said I, 'you make me pay full price for them, and one of them is the nurse of my children.' 'That makes no difference,' he replied; 'you can't take them into the car.' I told him that I had paid their fare; that I thought them good enough to ride with me, and therefore quite good enough to ride with his fellow-citizens, and that they should get into my car. So I brought them in, and kept them there."

This is excellent and just. We thank General Hampton for his manly, pungent rebuke of Northern infidelity to Northern principles. It was richly deserved, and will do good.

And now we ask him to state explicitly to the next meeting of negroes he addresses that, since he visited Philadelphia, an act has been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania which compels every railroad to carry every sober, decent person who may seek a passage, irrespective of his color, "without partiality and without hypocrisy," and that this act passed by a strict party vote—every Democrat doing his utmost to defeat it. Will General Hampton be thus candid? Let us wait and see.

The Future of the United States—A Hint to the Republican Party.

From the Herald.

When, in the yet distant future, time having rolled away the mists of prejudice through which we are too apt to contemplate the things of the present, the history of these United States comes to be wisely and impartially written, the crisis through which the nation has passed, and the crisis on which she has entered, will form two of its most interesting and most instructive sections. In treating of the first of these crises, it will devolve upon the historian to trace to their roots the various causes which at last exploded in a gigantic civil war; to relate how, for a time, that war threatened to rend the great republic in twain, and how, contrary to almost universal expectation, and after almost unexampled sacrifice and suffering, the Rebellion was finally and effectually suppressed. Nor will it be possible for him, in summing up the results of that fearful struggle, not to speak in terms of lofty eulogy of that political party to whose wisdom and energy and self-sacrifice and indomitable perseverance we mainly owe it that the republic has been preserved entire, and that never at any former period was its flag more respected, or its destiny more promising. The character of the other crisis lies, as yet, hidden in the womb of the future; but it will be well for the lasting reputation of the Republican party if, at the close of this second period, their record shall prove to be as illustrious as it was at the close of the first.

It cannot be said that the course which events have taken since the suppression of the Rebellion has exclusively encouraged such a hope. The history of the dominant Republican party since the close of the war has unfortunately, in too many particulars, resembled the history of dominant and successful parties in all ages and in all nations. United, vigorous, patriotic so long as they are beset by a common enemy, they have too often become a prey to division, to weakness, to selfishness, the moment the enemy has ceased to resist. It was when the energies of the nation combined and successfully repelled a powerful foreign invasion, that the French republic revealed its greatest vitality. It was directly when that enemy was gone that the republic revealed its greatest weakness. The passions and prejudices and petty rivalries of sections and individuals, which were stifled and restrained so long as France was threatened by a foe from without, burst forth with destructive violence as soon as the foe disappeared; and the French republic was ruined by enemies from within.

If the republic of the United States is free from such danger, and can look forward with hope and confidence to a prosperous and glorious future, it cannot be said that we are indebted for our security and hopefulness to the lofty wisdom, the unfailing good sense, the noble and undivided aims of those in whose hands the government of the nation has been vested since the close of the war. The debt under which we are laid to the Republican party should not blind us to their faults. The general course of American politics, the sayings and doings of American statesmen, the unseemly exhibitions which are daily made within the halls of Congress, and the demoralization which has set in with a powerful current, and which is characteristic in a greater or lesser degree of both of our great political parties, are in the eyes of the world in the last degree dishonoring to the American Union, and to those noble institutions of which we have so much cause to be proud. It is impossible, indeed, for any one interested in the honor and welfare of his country to contemplate the present aspect of things but with feelings of pain.

There is one section of politicians to whom the nation is beginning to turn its eyes with a hopeful confidence. The more conservative of the Republican party, who have long been in the minority, are already making their influence felt. Now is their opportunity. If they would give a new tone to and take the lead of the party with whom they have been acting, or if they would organize a new party on a broader and nobler basis, they never can have a more fitting opportunity. The nation is sick of strife and division. Wiser and more temperate counsels are needed. The change of feeling which has taken place in the South seems to have begotten a corresponding change in the North. Restoration cannot be more anxiously longed for in the one case than it will be heartily welcomed in the other. By dint of skilful management North and South may soon be knit together in the bonds of a happy Union.

But the crisis is delicate. Extreme measures may mar and ruin the whole. Wisdom and caution are in the highest degree necessary. There is no party whose counsels are more suited to the occasion than those of the conservative Republicans. Theirs is the opportunity if they will only embrace it. If they fail to take advantage of it, it is impossible to predict into what disorganization the Republican party may be thrown, or what may be the parties and measures of the future. If they seize and prove themselves worthy of the occasion, they shall have the honor, not only of restoring the Union, and thus of wiping out the last trace of our unhappy domestic divisions, but of building up a great and powerful party which shall control the destinies of this nation, and guide her in her onward and upward pathway of prosperity and glory for at least the next half century.

Reconstruction in the South.

From the Times.

The appeals of Brown, Longstreet, Lee, Patton, Hampton, and other prominent Southerners are producing a marked impression upon the press and people of the South. The change which has come over the popular heart within the last six months is marvellous. When, last autumn, the Savannah *Republican* and a few other journals—less than half-a-dozen all told—ventured to recommend the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, they spoke apologetically, with "bated breath and whispering humbleness." The public temper would not tolerate the idea of submission. It was proud, demonstrative, defiant. See now the difference! A writer in the Mobile *Advertiser* asserts with ill-disguised disgust that more than one-half of the Southern papers are counselling compliance with the requirements of the Congressional plan, and that a still larger proportion of the people lend willing ears to the advice.

The fact is not surprising, considering the political and military standing in the Rebellion of the men who are most active in urging acceptance of the proferred terms. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* declares that "the most zealous advocates of action under the Sherman bill are officers and privates of the late Confederate army." It adds, what we are quite prepared to believe, that the greater part of those who are known as "Rebel leaders," are, privately, advocates of action, but abstain from public demonstrations lest their motives and the movement itself be exposed to misapprehension. Confirmatory evidence upon this head is furnished by the altered tone of the writers and politicians who persist in opposition. Their former insolence has been dropped. They no longer dictate the course to be pursued, as with authority. They are now the suppliant parties, and the character of their entreaties indicates the consciousness that the people will yield in spite of all appeals to sectional hate and pride.

From talk the moderate men are proceeding to effort. Movements for a convention are afoot in Alabama; North Carolina is not many steps behind; and in the Louisiana Senate, where recently the mere mention of concession was scouted, a proposition for an address to the people of the State, urging them to register themselves as voters under the Military bill, has been introduced by Mr. Kenner. Who Mr. Kenner is, the New Orleans *Times* tells. He is "one of the largest slaveholders" in Louisiana. His bill, the *Picayune* states, sets forth the result "at which the great majority of the intelligent minds in the State have arrived." What is this result? It is, in brief, that the notion of passive resistance to the military scheme should be abandoned; that the agitation for carrying the contest to the Supreme Court should be discountenanced as practically worthless, and as tending to keep alive ill-feeling; and that the people should forthwith accept the law as it stands, as an authority not to be appealed from, and as the only available means of perfecting the restoration of the Union.

These circumstances are entitled to attention at the hands of the Senators and members who are about to enter upon a crusade at the South in the interest of the Republican party. They will commit a serious mistake if they adapt the tone of John Knox to American politics, and scold the Southern people as deserving the fire and brimstone of the radical party. The Southern people are enemies no more, and the apostleship that will be of real service among them is that which shall convince them of the good faith of Congress in propounding the military scheme as a finality. Senator Wilson, who, we observe, has commenced his labors in Virginia, is a suitable *avant-coureur*. Pronounced, earnest, consistent, he is withal tolerant and practical; and if those who follow him share his discretion, the effect of their expositions of Republican policy and opinion cannot be otherwise than beneficial. One of our correspondents the other day likened the zealots of the extremest faction to the pious Lindsley, who flogged his child to death because it would not, or could not, mumble out its prayers. Mr. Sumner would flog the South to death if it could not take the oath of his concocting. But this is not the temper in which they who sincerely desire the reconstruction of the South should attempt to approach its people.

Wilkes Booth's Diary.

From the World.

If the whirl of strange events through which the country has been passing for so many years had not fatigued our faculties and blunted our capacity for astonishment, the facts divulged on the floor of the House by General Butler would startle and astound the public mind. General Butler is the *enfant terrible* of the Republican party. His prying curiosity, prompted by his restless malice, has penetrated the closest secrets of the party, and he blabs them with as little caution or tenderness as if he were not a member of the family. Having made himself odious, he seems willing that others of his party who ought to share his bad notoriety should get their deserts. We wish that General Butler had never been worse employed than he is of late in bringing to light "the hidden things of darkness."

The fact is now at length dragged forth into publicity, that the Government, in the infamous conspiracy trial, deliberately withheld and suppressed, and either then or since have deliberately mutilated and mangled, a most important piece of evidence, which, had it been brought forward at the time, would have excited a keener interest than anything produced at the trial. It comes to light, at this late day, that there was found on the body of Booth a diary, in which he had set down from day to day all the particulars of his mad enterprise, giving a complete history of it from its inception to its catastrophe. And this was deliberately withheld from the Military Commission sitting for the trial of his associates! Nay, a studied and discreditable attempt was made to hoodwink the Commission and deceive them into the belief that the Government were practising the most unreserved frankness in relation to the things found on the body of Booth. Even an article so insignificant and irrelevant as a tobacco-pipe found in his pocket was gravely presented for the inspection of the Commission, the Government thereby conveying the false implication that everything which they knew, even to the minutest circumstances, had been faithfully brought forward. And now it turns out that, behind all this ostentation of frankness, they were concealing a complete history of the whole transaction, recorded by its chief actor! This deliberate dishonesty, this artful and studied deception both of the Commission and the country, this concealment and burial of evidence, is the most damning circumstance of that disgraceful trial.

Mr. Bingham's defense will not stand a moment's scrutiny; but we infer from his remarks that, although he knew of the existence of the diary, he was not allowed to inspect it. As nearly as we can gather by inference from his statement—which, by the points selected for denial, betrays the points where denial was impossible—Mr. Bingham was furnished with only a transcript of such parts of the diary as the War Department chose to trust him with. Stanton, having determined to mutilate it, had an obvious motive in having as few witnesses as possible to its original condition. The mistake made by Bingham in relation to Butler's possession of the diary, furnishes an unintended link in the chain of circumstantial evidence. Butler, for the sake of illustration, took from his pocket and held up to the view of the House a diary like that found on the body of Booth. Bingham, by a momentary lapse of attention, misunderstood Butler to say that what he exhibited was the diary of Booth, and with eager, impatient curiosity he again and again asked for an opportunity to look at it. His refusal to allow Butler to make an explanation maintained the illusion. His error on this point made him cautious in his denials, lest he should be confronted and confounded by ocular demonstration. If he had ever seen and handled the diary he would have known what he could safely affirm and what safely deny. He probably got his first knowledge of its mutilation from Butler's own statement; and dealing, on the sudden, with so awkward a state of facts, he made an unwitting revelation of things he would have fain concealed.

The mutilation of the diary had been made before it came into the hands of the Government, or it had not. If the eighteen missing pages were gone when the Secretary of War first saw it, and Mr. Bingham was cognizant of that fact, he would have exculpated himself, and exculpated everybody, from Butler's damaging imputations, by stating that fact, in clear and explicit terms. He durst not make such a statement, for he did not know, from his own inspection, whether it was true or not, and the probabilities were all against it. But Mr. Bingham saw, as everybody must see, that nothing else could clear the Government; and so he insinuated as a hypothesis what truth did not warrant him in stating as a fact. In reply to Butler's accusation of "spoliating" the diary, he said:—"*Who knows*" (he evidently knew nothing on the point himself, one way or the other) "that it *was* spoliated? *If* John Wilkes Booth tore pages out of it, was *that* spoliation?" This is the language of a speaker feeling his way in the dark; of a man who sees what the defense ought to be, but knows not what it is. If the diary came mutilated into the hands of the Government, instead of putting it as a hypothesis, why not state it as a fact? Only one reason is conceivable—he did not know it to *be* a fact. And yet, if it was a fact, his connection with the trial as chief manager entitled him to know it; and had it been true, it is against all probability that it would have been withheld from him. If the diary came into Stanton's hands whole, and was afterwards mutilated, it is easy to see why Bingham was not permitted to inspect it. He might make troublesome inquiries, which Stanton did not wish to answer. Considering Mr. Bingham's relations with the parties, the fact that he suggested an exculpatory hypothesis when, had it been in his power, he would have made a plump denial, fastens the mutilation on the War Department.

Although Bingham does not know the facts about the diary, he evidently suspects them, and cautiously confines all the positive part of the exculpation to his own individual agency. Observe how cautiously his statements are worded:—"I defy him to show that any communication ever came into *my* hands purporting to be," etc. "*I* never saw any memoranda by which John Wilkes Booth," etc. "I challenge him to assert that *I* spoliated any book." "The gentleman knows that *I* was not the official organ of the Court." Mr. Bingham prudently limits his strong denials to his own participation and knowledge. He dares not assert either that the diary was not mutilated by the Government, nor that its missing pages did not contain important and pertinent evidence.

He certainly knew at the time that there was such a diary; he certainly lent himself to the dishonorable, nay, the foully disgraceful, trick of blindfolding the Court into the belief that everything found on the person of Booth having the slightest pertinence to the case, had been faithfully submitted to their inspection. Mr. Bingham's defense on this point is a pitiful legal quibble. He says that the evidence which he withheld was a statement made by the criminal after the fact, and was therefore not admissible. This may be true of the transcript furnished him from the diary, but his argument cannot apply to the fact that such a diary existed. Had its existence been known to the Court, they ought to have called for it, and doubtless would have called for it. It was for the Court, not the accusers, to judge of its value as evidence. Had it come into Court as a fragment, its mutilation would have been inquired into and traced to its source. If there were things in it which were not pertinent as evidence, there must, from the nature of such a record, have been other things which were pertinent; and it was the business of the Court, not the accusers, to determine which they were and what weight to give them.

In all the scandalous transactions of the last six years, we can recall nothing so thoroughly and atrociously disgraceful as this trickish attempt to deceive a Court sitting to try people for their lives (one of them a woman), and to deceive the country and the world, who were watching the proceedings with the thrilling interest excited by the assassination, whose exact history they were anxious to learn.

DRY GOODS.

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $2·25.
One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS.
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES.
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS.
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Diapers, Crashes, etc.
Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 8mssp

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING
OF
1867.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY [6 wfmdm

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,
SELLING AT $1, WORTH $3. AT
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,
3 18 13t Second door above Arch.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING ASSORTMENT
OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,
SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long,	TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS,	DAMASK NAPKINS,
	BORDERED TOWELS,
	BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of
VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWELLINGS,
EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
3 27 10t] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres. 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street.
Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,
JUST OPENED
3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.
Fast Color Calicoes, 11½, 12½, 16, and 18¾c.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.
Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.
Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.
Fine French Percales.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.
A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.
Muslins from auction, very cheap.
White Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22

RE-OPENING OF
MYERS'
"New Mourning Store."
This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of
MOURNING MILLINERY,
Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.
NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."
A. MYERS,
3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 30c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 30c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·60. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

REMOVAL.
DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. BELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street.
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tuth

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12 6p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 20

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 14

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 24

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his
LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.
PRICES MODERATE. [1 22

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
8 8 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.
IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Applications for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government, and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 2, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The usual meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon, the regular day. The business we give below:

Select Branch.—President Spering in the chair, a full quorum present.

A message was received from the Mayor, stating that on Tuesday next the Board of Naval Officers, appointed to examine League Island and its adaptibility for a naval station, would be in this city. His Honor's message included a recommendation that a joint special committee should be appointed to extend to the Board all possible facilities for their visit.

Mr. Stokley moved the appointment of such a committee, which was carried. The Chair named Messrs. Hodgdon, Fox, Cattell, Stokley and Page.

A resolution was offered by Mr. King requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill authorizing the election of supervisors in certain wards of the city of Philadelphia, as it would be inimical to the interests of the city by creating another authority to levy taxes, and relieve certain wards from paying their just proportion of taxes for other purposes.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of certain sewers in the First ward was adopted, the cost not to exceed seven hundred dollars.

Mr. Campbell presented a petition from citizens of the First division, Third ward, asking a division of the district. Referred.

A resolution calling the attention of the Committee on Highways to the condition of Front, from Willow to Norris streets, and requiring its improvement, was passed.

Mr. Kamerly read a bill in place, prohibiting the standing of any vehicle in the centre of the street, from which any article is either sold or delivered. This was adopted.

A petition for the paving of sundry streets was referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bumm authorizing the leasing of the mansion at Fairmount Park to a citizen who had outbid all competitors, for the sum of $2425 per annum, to be surrendered on one month's notice, with a proviso that liquor shall not be sold on the premises, was recommitted to the Committee on City Property for further deliberation.

A petition to lay water pipe in Federal street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, was referred.

A numerously signed petition was received, emploring that a house of correction shall never be built adjoining the present county prison. The remonstrance bears the autographs, and the "marks," of property owners in a radius of half a mile around the vicinity. The remonstrants pray that the spot upon which it is proposed to build a house of correction be forever devoted to a public park.

At this point Mayor McMichael's annual message was presented and read by the Clerk. [It is given in another part of this paper.—REP.]

A note was received from the Faculty of the Polytechnic College, asking that the city would lease to them a part of Spring Garden Hall. The matter was referred to the Committee on City Property.

An ordinance was presented from the Committee on Law, relative to a house of correction, providing for an enlargement of the buildings for that purpose at present used as a county prison. This was postponed.

An ordinance changing the place of voting in the Sixth precinct of the Fourteenth ward was adopted.

Mr. King offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass the bill before that body, reported by a special committee of the House, providing that no property shall be exempted from taxation excepting hospitals, fire companies' houses, free libraries, cemeteries, etc.

Mr. Smith objected to the exemption of cemeteries, which he said were as much matters of speculation to private individuals as oil or gold mining companies. He cited the case of several of our cemeteries, by which private individuals had largely enriched themselves, and considered that these individuals could as well afford to pay taxes upon this as upon any other portion of their possessions. The bill was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Pollock asking that the Committee on Highways shall report an ordinance providing for the paving of Passyunk road from Broad street to Point Breeze Gas Works.

This, after an explanatory speech by Mr. Pollock, was adopted.

The ordinance to sell certain real estate in this city belonging to the corporation, and for which there is no further public use, was read a third time and passed.

A resolution from Common Council, to appoint an Inspector of Gas, after remarks from various gentlemen upon the unsatisfactory of the Gas made at the Gas Works, was postponed for one week.

A resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to notify parties occuying the second story of Spring Garden Hall to vacate it was concurred in.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Surveys to report whether or not the blowing off of steam into the public sewers is injurious to their masonry was concurred in without debate.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee of Highways to exact security for the faithful performance of their contracts from people who build public sewers.

Also, a resolution of inquiry to the Committee on Printing and Supplies; also another resolution which instructs the Board of School Controllers relative to vaccination of the children of the city attending the public schools.

(See Common Council report.)

The resolution vacating part of Eleventh street, in order to build a House of Correction, adjoining Moyamensing Prison, was taken up.

Mr. Page earnestly remonstrated against the proposed legislation. The additional building would be but an addition to the present county prison. We want a House of Correction on a farm some distance from the city, large enough for an almshouse, a house of correction, and a prison for convicts. This present county prison should only be used for untried persons. We have had enough of patchwork in the new courthouse in Independence Square. The speaker would vote for the bill before the Chamber, but much against his judgment and inclination.

The subject was postponed.

An ordinance to create a new police station house at Richmond Hall, Twenty-fifth ward, was concurred in.

The ordinance making an appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison, for the increase of the salaries of the employes, was concurred in.

The resolution of Common Council requesting the Governor of the State to withhold his signature from the bill authorizing the bridging of the Schuylkill at South street was concurred in.

A resolution to open Thirtieth street, from Haverford to Bridge street, Twenty-fourth ward, also met concurrence.

A resolution that a committee of three members be appointed to inquire what became of the books and archives of the late districts of the city previous to consolidation was unanimously agreed to.

A bill to appropriate $8000 to build a residence for the Physician at the Municipal Hospital was postponed.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber came to order at the rap of President Marcer's gavel, at three o'clock.

The usual list of communications was received. The applications were few and unimportant.

Mr. Hancock presented a petition of Mr. John McNall for the reward of $500 for the arrest of Gottlieb Williams for the murder of Mrs. Miller. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, a protest against allowing the Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets Passenger Railway Company to blockade Nineteenth street, from Poplar street to Girard avenue, with their cars.

A resolution directing the Commissioner of City Property to instruct the company not to continue the practice was referred to the Highway Committee.

A petition for the opening of Sycamore street, between Fifteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Also, a resolution to place Venango street landing, Nineteenth ward, on the rent roll.

Also, one to change the place of voting in the fifth division of the Sixteenth ward.

One of request to the Legislature not to pass the bill to allow the election of supervisors in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards was agreed to.

Petitions to grade Reese street, between Dauphin and Susquehanna avenue; to repave Diamond and Dauphin streets; to pave Aramingo street from Sepviva to Gaul street; to pave Gaul street from Norris to Huntington street, and to pave Forty-first street from Haverford road to Lancaster avenue, Twenty-fourth ward, were referred.

A remonstrance against the use of the Parade Ground as a site for the House of Correction, was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Francisus offered an ordinance to regulate the salaries of the clerks in the different departments.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution requesting the Governor to disapprove of the bill passed by the Legislature requiring a commission to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill river at South street. Unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to direct the supervisors to examine the streets, and report all that need repairs, that action may be taken upon the same. Agreed to.

The resolution to open Thirtieth street, from Bridge to Haverford streets, was agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell called up the resolution of request to the Legislature to enact that the Parade Ground be taken as a site for the House of Correction, and Eleventh street vacated for the same purpose.

Mr. Simpson moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost—yeas 14, nays 26.

This motion renewed the debate, which had previously occupied two weeks. After two hours' talk the Chamber agreed to the resolution, having successively voted down every motion of delay or postponement.

The ordinance to appropriate $2675 to the Inspectors of the county prison for an increase of salaries was called up, and after a long debate passed by a vote of 21 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone the bill until January 1, 1868. Lost.

Mr. Harper called up the resolution discharging the securities of Messrs. Hill & Smith, late street contractors. Agreed to.

Mr. J. C. Martin called up the ordinance increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Police Telegraph to $1700, and that of the assistant superintendent to $1350. Postponed.

Select Council bill to change the place of voting in the sixth division of the Thirteenth ward was concurred in.

The resolution of request to the Legislature to preserve the purity of the Schuylkill water was read.

Mr. Potter moved an amendment that the Committee on Law be directed to go to Harrisburg and urge the passage of the act.

Mr. Hetzell moved, as a second amendment, that the visit of the committee cost the city nothing. Lost.

The resolution was then amended as first proposed, and concurred in.

The resolution in relation to Delaware avenue was concurred in.

The ordinance to appoint watchmen for the new court-house was postponed for two months.

The ordinance to appoint a joint committee of five from each chamber to consider the proposed act of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in reference to the issue of additional stock and borrowing money, was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Francisus presented a resolution directing the Mayor and the city directors to attend the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and vote as they deem best on this and all other questions. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Select Council bills were resumed.

A resolution of thanks to the Legislature for the Hancock chair was concurred in.

The resolution to sell the piece of land on Chesnut street, west of Twenty-third, was postponed.

The resolution to sell the site of old Moyamensing Hall was referred to the Committee on Property.

The resolution requesting the Legislature to pass the act to increase the revenue of the city was concurred in.

The resolution of request to the Legislature to repeal the act empowering the city to issue seven three-tenths per cent bearing bonds was concurred in.

The Select Council amendment striking out the limitation of time in the ordinance creating the new police district was concurred in.

The Chamber, having suspended the rule requiring it to adjourn at seven o'clock, cleared the President's table of Select Council bills, some of which had been there for six weeks, and, at half-past seven, adjourned, the last business of importance being the concurrence of the Chamber in the Select Council resolution to appoint a joint committee to receive the national officers on their visit to League Island, Messrs. Harper, Wagner, Palmer, Potter and Dillon being the committee from Common Council.

ANOTHER OPERATION ON "BURGLAR-PROOF" SAFES.—The drug store of Messrs. George D. Wetherill & Co., No. 56 N. Front street, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night. They effected an entrance through a window in the rear. The obstacles that were overcome to enable the rogues to get within the walls show that bars and bolts are no longer to be relied upon. The shutters forced are made of iron, and they were fastened with an iron bar, which extends more than halfway across each. Besides this, there was a fastening at the bottom of the shutter. From the marks upon the iron, it is evident that the thieves first attempted to work the shutters bodily off the hinges, but failing in this, they applied force to the fastenings with better success, and considerable of it must have been used. No person looking at the shutters, with their fastenings, could believe that such implements as store robbers usually operate with could be so used as to pry them open. Once in the store, the thieves set to work to get inside the fireproof vault, and this they effected in precisely the same manner as was done a few weeks before at Nos. 130, 132, and 134 S. Front street. The brick work was broken from around the bolt and the lock, and the bolt driven back. Only a few minutes must have been required to open the door. In the vault they found a small fire-proof safe, and by means of chisels and sledges they appeared to have easily worked their way to the inside of it. Here they got about a hundred dollars in greenbacks, which was all of value carried off. A thousand dollar United States bond, in an envelope, they overlooked, as well as some other valuable papers.

EXCITING CHASE AND ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A notorious safe-blower and burglar, known as "Jew Harry," was arrested yesterday afternoon by Chief Detective Lamon and Detective Joshua Taggart, at Walnut Street Wharf, upon suspicion of his having been concerned in a number of safe robberies that have occurred in the city within the past month. It appears that the prisoner has been stopping at a tavern in Front street, below Walnut. Yesterday morning information was received at the detective office to the effect that the prisoner was going to leave for New York in the afternoon train. Chief Lamon and Detectives Joshua Taggart and George H. Smith proceeded to the wharf, and soon after they arrived "Jew Harry" made his appearance, carrying a large valise. The officers immediately took him into custody, at the same time seizing his valise. While going up Walnut street with their prisoner, he suddenly slipped out of his overcoat, leaving it in the hands of the officers, and darted down Front street. Chief Lamon and Mr. Taggart gave pursuit, and after an exciting chase through a tavern, several small streets and alleys, caught up with the fugitive at the foot of Walnut street. He was then taken into custody and removed to the Central Station, where he was locked up to await a hearing. The valise was found to contain a fine set of safe-blowing tools, burglarious implements, and skeleton keys.

BURNING OF A WOOLLEN MILL.—The alarm of fire last evening, at half-past nine o'clock, was caused by the partial destruction of Deary's woollen mill, at Twenty-second and Wood streets. The building is a large four-story brick, and the second, third, and fourth stories were occupied by Mr. Deary, who had a large stock of wool on hand, as well as valuable machinery, including three Jacquard looms. The flames were confined to the upper part of the building, and the third and fourth stories, with the roof, were destroyed. James Ditty, who occupied the first floor as a dye-room, suffered considerable damage from water.

"RED MEN'S" HALL.—A hall is about to be erected on the southwest corner of Third and Brown streets, for the society called the "Red Men," composed mainly of German citizens. The building is to have a front of 85 feet on Brown street and of 105 feet on Third street, and will be three stories high, the principal one, on the second floor, being 25 feet in height. The first story will be fitted up for stores, the second will be used for public purposes, and the lodge rooms will be on the third floor.

AN ODD THING TO LEND.—Mr. Perkins, the veteran warden of Moyamensing prison, received yesterday a request for the loan of a gallows. The request came from the Sheriff of Bucks county. In Doylestown a man, who for the sake of eighty dollars, murdered a companion on a canal boat, is soon to expiate his crime by the forfeiture of his life. The request for the loan was promptly granted. The Sheriff of Bucks county is a citizen very much like our own High Sheriff Howell. He performs the unpleasant duties of his office in person. This execution will be attended to by himself, just as Sheriff Howell hung the murderer Proost.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The alarm of fire about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a bed at No. 516 North Second street.

A slight fire occurred last evening at the house No. 619 Peach street, occupied by William Creamer.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. Benjamin A. Shoemaker, well known in this city, and particularly to the Fire Department, died in this city on Monday. Mr. Shoemaker was the first Chief Engineer of the Fire Department after its reorganization. The deceased has, for several years past, been proprietor of the United States Hotel, at Long Branch.

ATTEMPTED STORE ROBBERY.—The grocery store and dwelling of William Costello, on the corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets, was entered on Wednesday night, and some clothing bundled up to be carried off, but as it was not taken, the rogues are believed to have been frightened off.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES....5:49 MOON RISES....1:53
SUN SETS....6:21 HIGH WATER....8:12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
New York	Southampton	New York	Mar. 13
Europe	Havre	New York	Mar. 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 14
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 16
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 21
Java	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 30
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 30
Costa Rica	New York	Shanghae	April 1
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, Havana, A. Merino.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Washington, Blakiston, Graeff Co.
Schr Boston, Smith, New Haven, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Alliance, Norton, Richmond.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, Boston, E. V. Glover.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Salem, Captain.
Str H. L. Gaw, Ier, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with 2 barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. 26th inst., 8 A. M., off Hatteras, signalled steamship Stars and Stripes, hence for Havana; 35 miles N. of Hatteras, saw schr Maggie McNeil, hence for Remedios, supplying; schr Frances, or Frank Maxwell, from Apalachicola, bound N.; 17th, off Chincteague, spoke schr Cohassett, bound to Philadelphia, with loss of head sails and foretopmast. Off Morris Liston's passed ship W. J. Hatfield, from Liverpool, at anchor; below Bombay Hook, a ship and barque, at anchor, names not ascertained; off Reedy Island passed ship Wolfville, from Liverpool, with steaming America alongside.

Brem. ship Betty, Nutzhorn, 4 days from New York, in ballast to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Schr Minnesota, Hoffman, from Savannah, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.

Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Rebecca Florence, Kirch, 5 days from Salem, with ice to captain.

Schr Mary E. Mason, Sparks, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 36 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout Alexander, from Baltimore, with 2 barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship St. Peter, Goodwin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 15th inst.

Ship Pembroke, Potter, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 15th inst.

Ship Saranak, from New Orleans for Liverpool, anchored inside the S. W. Pass 21st inst.

Ship Samoset, McCobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, from Mobile, at New Orleans 22d inst.

Ship Uller, Nelson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 15th inst.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Steamship Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 27th inst.

Barque Topeka, Blanchard, for Havana, sailed from Cardiff 14th inst.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, is reported to have sailed from Cardenas 24th inst., for Philadelphia. The S. V. M. has been stated to have sailed from Matanzas 9th inst., for Philadelphia.

Brig Ortolan, Ely, for Baltimore, at Matanzas 18th instant.

Brig W N Z. Ackers, hence, at Halifax 19th inst.

Schrs J. Thompson, Baker, and C. Hill, Cheeseman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Schr S. N. Smith, Turner, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Schrs Aid, Somers, hence, for New Bedford; Hattie, Carter, from Belfast, and Ploughboy, Hallett, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 26th inst.

Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Rackett, hence, for Boston, sailed from Dutch Island and Harbor 26th inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, hence, at Norwich 25th inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 26th inst.

Schr W. H. Ivers, Hoffman, hence, at Galveston 21st inst.

Schrs J. P. McDevitt and Reading R. R. No. 45, Anderson, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 23th inst.

Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 26th inst.

Schr J. S. Little, Little, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, hence, at Providence 27th inst.

Schrs E. L. B. Wales, Leach, for Philadelphia; Trade Wind, Hoffman, for do.; and Addie M. Bird, Merrick, for a northern port, cleared at Charleston 25th inst.

Schrs Artist, Price; Ella F. Crowell, Freeman; and Reading R. R. No. 46, hence, at Norfolk 26th inst.

Schr Glenwood, from Alexandria, for Philadelphia, in Hampton Roads 26th inst.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Captain Batchelder, of the ship George Raynes, reported burned at Valparaiso, states that, so far as his ship was concerned, there is no ground to suspect that the crew were guilty of the act charged. No property of any description was saved from the ship, and the sailors lost all their effects, which is considered evidence that they are innocent of trying to burn the ship. The captain also lost all his personal property, valued at $400. A survey was held, and the remains of the vessel were sold for $2000, and the cargo for $45. The George Raynes was valued at $50,000, and was mostly insured at offices in Boston for $16 000.

Schr Hattie Lewis, 82, of Guilford, Conn., 60 tons register, built at Northport, N. J., has been sold to parties in Dover, N. H., for $5000, and will hereafter hail from that port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Lighthouse Board earnestly request mariners and others interested in commerce, and in the preservation of life and property from loss and shipwreck on the coasts of the United States, to give prompt information to the inspectors or superintendents of lights, or by direct communication to the Lighthouse Board, of cases in which lights are not lighted punctually at sunset and extinguished at sunrise, or in which they are not properly attended to during the night, in which lightvessels and buoys are out of position, and in all cases in which the published instructions are not strictly complied with, that the Board may, with as little delay as possible, apply the proper remedy, and prevent neglect of duty on the part of persons connected with the lights, beacons, and buoys of the United States.

The Hooper Straits Lightvessel, Chesapeake Bay, has resumed her station.
Norfolk, Va., March 25, 1867.

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.
HATTERS.
SPRING STYLES
GENTS' DRESS HATS,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
A DOUBLE BILL, TWO PLAYS.
Fifth night of the successful revival,
CAPTAIN KYD;
OR,
THE WIZARD OF THE SEA.
Captain Kyd.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
LAST NIGHT OF
THE FRENCH SPY.
MISS HELEN WESTERN IN THREE CHARACTERS,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 30,
LAST HELEN WESTERN MATINEE,
A SPLENDID BILL,
MONDAY—MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
WINE WORKS WONDERS;
OR,
THE INCONSTANT.
BOX SHEET NOW READY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
Benefit of the charming, youthful, and versatile artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 29,
Weston's celebrated thrilling Drama of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, THE POISONER,
LUCILLE WESTERN as.....Lucretia Borgia
To conclude with the popular Drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
Don Cæsar.....LUCILLE WESTERN

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MISS LIZZIE PRICE,
TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 29.
First time in five years of
JEANNETTE.
Jeannette.....Miss E. PRICE
Claude.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
To conclude with Craig's
DRESS REHEARSAL.
De Boots.....Mr. CRAIG
with his imitations.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. GRIFFITHS.
Monday—Twenty-seventh time of "OURS."
Tuesday—Benefit of Mrs. THAYER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S
SECOND
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,
On Saturday Evening, March 30,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.
Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 27 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THOMAS MAGUIRE and Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
Positively last week of
THE GREAT IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29,
BENEFIT OF "ALL RIGHT,"
and last night but one.
Every person visiting the Academy on this occasion will be presented with a genuine Japanese visiting card of HAMAI IGADI JOEKTI, popularly called "All Right."
SATURDAY, March 30,
Positively last appearance of the Japanese Troupe in Philadelphia.
GRAND MATINEE
at 2 o'clock, and Closing Exhibition at 8 o'clock in the evening.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the Imperial Japanese Troupe will please present their bills for payment on or before Saturday, March 30, at the Academy of Music, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.—
CONCERT HALL.
2ND WEEK OF THE GRAND CONSOLIDATION.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 25,
and continue every evening this week.
Three distinct Companies in one.
THE TWO PEAK FAMILIES,
Vocalists, Harpists, Violinists, Pianists, and
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated
BERGER FAMILY,
Vocal and Instrumental Performers.
25 Bell Players, the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world; 260 Silver Bells, 2 separate Bell Tables, 2 Solo Harpists, 2 Solo Staff Bell-Players, the only Staff Bell Players in the United States.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON GRAND MATINEE.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's; also at the Hall, where a diagram of the hall may be seen and seats secured.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 Cents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open in the afternoon at 2. Commence at 2½.
3 28 3t GOODHUE & CHASE, Business Agents.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SCENES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
3 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, at ½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S
History of the Secret Service.
The Most Exciting and Interesting Book Ever Published!
This work embraces an authentic and official account of the hitherto suppressed facts and information obtained by Gen. Baker, during his five years' service as Chief of the National Detective Police. It was announced a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker.
The little information and meagre accounts of his operations derived from the newspapers of the day, have only awakened a more intense desire in the minds of the reading community, to learn still more of the mysterious retoiore hidden by the curtain of official surveillance.
This book completely lifts the veil of secrecy, and lays bare their inward recesses to the inspection and criticism of the world.
The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female parasites, brokers, and distinguished military characters.
For thrilling interest these marvellous narratives of General Baker eclipse the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ, and possess the rare merit of truth, for their recommendation, being all attested by the highest official authority.
Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
3 2 1m] No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
USE HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
SOLD BY
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
1 1m No. 232 North SECOND Str

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1863. 1 4 fmwsm rp

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.
AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
10 29 tf
AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
These Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

Wade Hampton's Great Speech to the Colored Citizens of Columbia.

The full text of Wade Hampton's speech to the colored citizens of Columbia, South Carolina, contains many interesting points, as illustrating the changed tone of the late Southern leaders towards the blacks, and the style of argument and appeal which will be brought to bear upon them for the future.

Hampton begins his oration by profuse expressions of friendship and good-will for the blacks. He calls their attention to the fact that he was the first Southern man, after the close of the war, to address a colored audience; and he quotes from his speech delivered on that occasion to show that he then accepted the abolition of slavery as a finality. These are still his opinions, and he then exclaims:—

"Why should we not be friends? Are you not Southern men, as we are? Does not that glorious Southern sun above us shine alike for both of us? Did not this soil give birth to all of us? And will we not all alike, when our troubles and trials are over, sleep in that same soil in which we first drew breath? I see before me a banner, on which is inscribed 'United we stand, divided we fall.' The motto is full of significance and truth, for your welfare is inseparably linked with that of the whites of the South. If we are unjustly taxed, you will suffer; if we are ruined, you will be destroyed. Your prosperity depends entirely on that of your country, and whatever fate awaits the white people of the South will be yours."

He then illustrates to his dusky fellow-Southerners how this matter of taxation reaches them. He says:—

"Many of you are laborers on plantations, working for a portion of the crop. Well, suppose you get one, or two, or three bales of cotton as your year's wages. Now, before you can sell this cotton, for which you have worked hard a whole year, you have to pay a tax of $12 a bale for every bale you have made. There is a case in which unjust taxation falls as hard, or harder, on you than it does on us. Suppose Congress was to tax the wheat of Ohio, the lumber of Maine, the iron of Pennsylvania, or the factories of Massachusetts in the same way, would not the people of those States complain bitterly? Would they not send men to Congress who would use every effort to have this unjust tax removed. So you must do; for every blow that is struck at the South falls on you as well as on us. *I want to make you feel that you are Southern men, with all your hopes, your feelings, and your interests identified with the South*; for that is the true position for you to occupy."

He next discusses the Reconstruction act, and tells them that a great many persons, among whom are the President of the United States, think that the bill is unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to pass it. He does not express an opinion as to the correctness of that view, but says it is a matter for the Supreme Court to decide; and if that body decides it to be constitutional, then, he says, "you will be allowed to vote." A more correct exposition of the case would have informed his hearers that they were entitled to vote until the act was declared unconstitutional. However, assuming that they will have the right to vote, he next expatiates upon how they will exercise that right. Who will they vote for? Will they intrust the making of their new laws to men who are ignorant of all law and of the science of government? Still more, will they place in office "these strangers who have flocked here to plunder what little there is left to us?" Or will they trust the men among whom they have lived heretofore, and with whom they must always live?

These questions are very significant, in view of the fact that the blacks outnumber the whites in South Carolina nearly two to one. Hampton then tells them:—

"I do not tell you to trust to professions of friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask you to do, what I have the right to ask of you is, that as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing by our actions whether we are sincere or not. If we deceive you, then turn to the North, and see if you can find better friends there."

As a still further inducement to his hearers to distrust Northern men, Hampton proceeds to inform them that the prejudice against the black man is far greater at the North than it is at the South; and he illustrates this assertion by a little anecdote in regard to our own city, which reads as follows:—

"A curious instance of this prejudice came under my own observation some years ago in Philadelphia. Passing through that city, I had with me two servants for whom full fare was charged on the railroad; but the ticket agent told me that they would not be allowed to ride in the same car with myself, as the people there 'did not like to ride with negroes.' 'But,' said I, 'you make me pay full price for them, and one of them is the nurse of my children.' 'That makes no difference,' he replied; 'you can't take them into the car.' I told him that I had paid their fare; that I thought them good enough to ride with me, and therefore quite good enough to ride with his fellow-citizens; and that they should get into my car. So I brought them in and kept them there."

Strict candor was perhaps hardly to have been expected from the speaker under all the circumstances, else he would have explained to his hearers that this Northern prejudice against the negro is a thing purely of pro-slavery origin, and fostered and sustained by the very class of politicians with whom Mr. Hampton and his friends have always acted. We may be thankful that, at last, Philadelphia can no longer be held up as an example of this wicked and senseless prejudice.

From all these considerations, Hampton urges that the framing of the new Constitution be left to those who are familiar with the cause, the people, and the interests of South Carolina, and then he says:—"If you find that your rights have been ignored; if you find that there is one law for the white man and another for the black, you can justly complain of having been deceived, and you can reject the Constitution. This Convention, then, will be the means of testing the sincerity of the professions made to you by the white citizens of the State, and of yours to them."

It must be confessed that these are fair words. They promise everything, and they show to what straits the old aristocracy of South Carolina has been reduced. They show, too, what a sovereign remedy for social and political wrongs is the possession of political power. With the blacks disfranchised, Wade Hampton would not have reached his present position for a hundred years to come. There is no solvent of sophistry, no cure for prejudice, no stimulant of respect, no protection for rights, no teacher of political philosophy, like the *ballot*. In giving it to the colored citizens of the late Rebel States, Congress, at a single blow, cut the Gordian knot of American politics.

"And the Graves Open and the Dead Come Forth."

Two hundred and eight resurrectionists have joined together to pursue their nefarious calling, and have dragged from its rural tomb a body which has been dead and buried for over six years. Yes! it is six years since all that remained of the "Old Public Functionary" was hidden from the public gaze, and, with the exception of a posthumous work written about the time of the United States Bank debate, we have heard nothing of Mr. James Buchanan since 1861. The gentlemen who would thus bring back to the land of the living a Lazarus so long deceased, assume a heavy responsibility, and should be careful lest the Shakespearian malediction on him who meddles with his bones be heaped upon them. Of the two hundred and eight, however, exactly one hundred and ninety-nine are "to fortune and to fame unknown," and we suppose they followed blindly the lead of the remaining nine. Of these, however, we know most of them by reason of their wishing to be what they never were. Thus, there is a man who would have liked to have been Governor, two men would have liked to have been Congressmen, two would have taken the Surveyorship of the Port, etc. When we add to these three editors of our Democratic contemporary, we get about all those whom the people have ever heard of. Yet these nine have taken the responsibility, and invited the resurrected to come and join them at dinner.

"Our father, speak to us words of comfort," said the Indians to the prophet brother of Tecumseh. The Prophet promised them a glorious victory, and he did so the day before the battle of Tippecanoe. So do the two hundred and eight Democrats call on "J. B." for "words of counsel, of consolation, and, if possible, of hope;" and the invoked replies with the original advice, to "never despair—for the time will surely come when they shall triumph and control the administration of the Government." Yet it takes great faith for them to look forward with confidence to the approaching political Tippecanoes. In calling forth this venerable father of the Democratic Israel, and asking him for advice, we think his admirers have been rash. They have dragged forth the body, and with it the corruption which had been sealed in the Pandora-box of official diseases. They have recalled the days of "Webster, Clay, Benton, and Calhoun," and appealed to the "last of the American statesmen of the olden times." Do they desire us to go back with them to the days when James Buchanan was in the United States Congress? If so, we would recall his attempt to bribe Henry Clay with a Cabinet office, which despicable offer constitutes the only link between his name and that of the illustrious commoner. We think that it would be well to let them rest in the dead past. From the events of the days of the Senatorial giants, we do not think that we can deduce any good reason why the opinion of James Buchanan should have any weight with any body of sane men. And coming down to later days, do we find in his actions while in the Presidential chair any argument in favor of his possessing influence? True it is that the 208 "honestly think that no responsibility for the years of blood and sorrow we have endured rests on you, who tried in a moment of terrible exigency to do your duty under the Constitution, and from the conviction that this sentiment proceeds "from a large number of my fellow-citizens, equal in intelligence, character, and *patriotism* to any similar number of gentlemen in the State," the ex-President asks himself, "May I not, with much confidence, indulge the hope that you but anticipate the general sentiment of future times?" Who are these patriotic citizens whose opinions foreshadow the views of posterity? There is one who was Minister at Hong Kong (whose grandfather was the incorruptible (?) patriot of the Revolution), whose presence in our city was barely tolerated. Another wished that the "bones of the Northern Hessians would go to enrich the sacred soil," and was offered a free pass to Dixie by the late District Attorney Coffee. Another was kicked out of a social Club for treason. Another was hooted out of the city by his indignant neighbors.

Four or five thought it advisable to reside in the country during the war. Several had their houses mobbed by outraged loyalists, and the rest were only preserved from disgrace by their utter insignificance. And from the opinions of such men "J. B." derives comfort! Be not deceived. It is on the head of the old man at Wheatland that the great mass of the American people heap the curse of mourners for their murdered relatives. It is he they hold responsible, and it is well to paint delusive pictures of future change of sentiment. We see no good ground to suppose that the future will ever cease to curse the memory of that man who, while he held the power, declared the Union incapable of maintaining itself; that the Government had no right to crush its Rebel subjects, and allowed treason to arm and prepare for battle, and did not lift a finger to prevent its success. The "Sage of Wheatland" was either an imbecile or a traiter. We feel convinced he was not a fool; then is left but the alternative. It is not the Republican party which has recalled the events of that disgraceful period. To Messrs. Packer and Reed, and Northrop and Clymer belongs the credit of dragging forth the past, and they compel us to revert to events which we would willingly leave in oblivion.

The 208 desire that the Cincinnatus of Pennsylvania should leave his cornfields and his plough and join them around the festive board. For once the "Pub. Func." has acted like a statesman, and declined. It is evident that he does not desire to return to life. That he wisely fears the storm of contemptuous censure which a renewal of a discussion of his deeds or misdeeds will bring forth, is evident enough. The 208 Democrats desire him to reign over them, and are willing to follow his teaching and have him for their leader; and although he declines, yet the feeling remains the same. It is well for the people of Pennsylvania to remember this; and let it be published to every freeman that he who votes the Democratic ticket agrees, with Reed and Glancy Jones, that James Buchanan is worthy of "respect and admiration," and that his actions were patriotic and meet their approval. Truly, "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad!" Who would have imagined that the Democracy would have selected the "Sage of Wheatland" as their acknowledged leader? "Verily, Ephraim is joined to his idols! Let him alone."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

IRELAND! IRELAND! IRELAND!
THREE NIGHTS MORE, March 28, 29, 30, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS ONLY,
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
AN ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF THE EMERALD ISLE,
Historical, Humorous, and Legendary, with Lecture and Song—humorous and sentimental.
Admission, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o clock. [3 28 3t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
By resolution of the Board.
JACOB BINDER,
3 23 2w President.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 21t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all Policy Holders of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in this city or vicinity, will please renew their policies hereafter at the office of the Company in this city, No. 32 North FIFTH Street.
A. P. HODGES,
3 26 6t Attorney of the Company.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MARCH 21, 1867.
Mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per steamer Star of the Union, will close at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, March 30, at 6 o'clock, the day of sailing.
1t HENRY L. BINGHAM, P. M.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—DROPSY—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive; the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporating the *serum* collected in the cellular tissue and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 3 29 3sm 4t

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*,"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.
Why "London Hair Color Restorer"
Is so highly esteemed and universally used.
BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.
It Does Not Dye the Hair,
But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wtmf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOLD.—THE AMOUNT OF GOLD taken out of the three shafts now belonging to the Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company, at Trout Creek, each sunk sixty feet deep in the Alta, Grizzly, and Horne Ticket Lodes, is five thousand dollars, and a fraction over. The ore yielded $57 in the stamp mill, and $93 a ton in the Arastra, and afterwards assayed $200 a ton left in the washed tailings.
This shows great richness in the mines, of which they own the Ten Discovery Claims, and now 950 feet lineal measure of the lodes at the Trout Creek Mines, universally conceded to be the richest developed mines in the district. This is one of the safest, richest, and best organized companies ever got up in this city, and should pay as well as the Hale & Norcross Company, whose stock is now $300 a share in California.
Those who have not been so deep in oil as to let this golden opportunity slip through their fingers into their enterprising neighbors' hands entirely, had better call at No. 208 THIRD Street, and secure some of the preferred stock at $20 per share, bearing a guaranteed preferred dividend of forty per cent., and sharing dividends with the other stock. The chance for this stock is rapidly passing away, and when their mill now built, once begins to run at the mines, no such stock can be had at five times the price. [3 28 3t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, April 1, for the construction of the following sewers:—On the line of Prospect street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Jefferson street; and on Callowhill street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street; to be built of brick, circular in form, and of a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the said sewer and street in good order for two years after the sewer is completed.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1859. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
3 28 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MORRISON HOUSE
HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This spacious and elegantly furnished HOTEL remains open for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is the intention of the Proprietor to make it hereafter, as it has been heretofore, equal to any of the city hotels. All its arrangements are excellently adapted to the wishes and tastes of those who have been accustomed to the best the country affords.

JOSEPH MORRISON
3 22 fmw2w PROPRIETOR.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Manufacturers, Dealers, Consumers, and all others interested in Lumber, are requested to meet at the EXCHANGE, THIRD AND WALNUT Streets, Room No. 24, Third Story, on MONDAY, April 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the INIQUITOUS BILL now before the Legislature in relation to the Inspection of Lumber in Philadelphia.
Craig & Blanchard, R. A. & J. J. Williams, J. W. Gaskill & Sons, Henry Croskey & Co., Brown & Woelpper, John A. Bruner. 3 29 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 1y UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

PHILADELPHIA,
Wilmington, and Baltimore RR.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$500,000
TWENTY-YEAR BONDS OF THIS ROAD,
Bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. Payable Semi-Annually, Clear of United States and State Taxes,
AT THE LOW PRICE OF
95.
DREXEL & CO.,
3 29 tf4p] NO. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS
EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.
Consisting of the Group of Quails; Little Chickens, Duckling's Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Rosy Wren, Pi er and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by
G. W. PITCHER,
Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures, And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,
3 29 1m] NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.
All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
21 m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE CHEAP
SPRING SILKS,
AT $1·00 PER YARD.
POPLINETTES, NEW SHADES, 65 CENTS.
MELANGE FOR TOURISTS, 75 CENTS.
CHINTZ FIGURED PERCALES.
PLAIN GROUND PERCALES.
FIGURED PIQUES, $1·00.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR
UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT.
FANCY CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
FANCY CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
MIXED GOODS FOR BUSINESS SUITS.
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERES.
FINE FRENCH CLOTHS.

House-Furnishing Dry Goods.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS.
WIDE LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW LINENS.
200 DOZEN NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
LINEN HUCKABACKS 25 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS.
10-4 UTICA SHEETING,
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETING,
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETING,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
FINE SHIRTINGS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11smrps PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
CHENEA SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS,
CORDED SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
SUPERIOR PLAIN SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
And a Great Variety of New Styles of
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 wf2t4p

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

OPENING.
NEW CLOAK STORE,
NO. 818 ARCH STREET,
Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.
The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.
Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVIS' NEW STORE,
THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
3 18 mw12m No. 818 ARCH Street.

MRS. STEEL, NO. 1313 CHESNUT STREET, has skirts, newest style; elegant Pink-edged Tapes; also, the Duplex Invisible Trail, Werly Corsets, double and single bones; French hand-made, and Corsets made to order. [3 28 6t*

JUST ARRIVED

FROM LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND HAMBURG,
Steamship Bosphorus,
Steamship Peruvian,
Steamship Hammonia,
Ship Wolfville,
Ship W. J. Hatfield,
Ship Nonpareil,
NOW LANDING,
4700 BOXES TIN,
52 TONS BEST SILESIAN SPELTER,
60 CASKS ZINC,
300 PIGS LEAD,
475 PIGS TIN,
5 CASKS BAKE PANS,
6 CASKS FILES,
20 CASKS ANTIMONY,
24 CASKS EMERY,
400 BUNDLES ROUND IRON,
275 BUNDLES TEAZLE IRON
630 BUNDLES HOOP IRON,
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
3 29 3t* PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS.
OPENING THIS DAY.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
3 25 2m

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

M. BERNHEIM,
Having reopened the Store
NO. 145 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES,
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.
Please give us a call.
Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 223 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY,
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

W.H. DESKS. IIIN TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4 TH ST.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE CHINCARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which must invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has only to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfm4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

We presume that there is not a single reader of our paper, or any other intelligent person in the community, that has not heard of Dr. Schenck's famous *Seaweed Tonic*. It is one of the few really great medicines of the age, and is performing wonders wherever it is perseveringly and properly used. It is:—

First. A Tonic or Stimulant.

Second. An Alkali.

Third. A Purifier, and yet perfectly harmless.

Three-quarters of the people in the community, more especially in the spring, need just such a medicine as this. They feel indescribably dull and heavy, have little or no appetite, and after eating are still more heavy and dull and stupid; food sours, as it is sure to do when this condition of things exists; the mouth tastes bad, and there is a most uncomfortable state of matters every way; *this need not be;* the hint should be taken at once that there is something most emphatically wrong, and that it should be corrected without delay. Use Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and our word for it you will soon be well. Your appetite will return, you will feel buoyant and energetic, and thus, doubtless, save yourself from a prolonged and expensive spell of sickness. It is marvellous what Schenck's Seaweed Tonic will do. It is the great friend and strength of the stomach; it urges that important organ to the performance of its duties, without which there is no health, no good feeling, no satisfactory purpose in life; it takes the food in hand, prepares it for easy and healthy digestion, and sends it gladly on its way to be converted into chyle and chyme and blood, imparting energy, strength, and life to the patient.

The thousands of sallow-faced individuals seen in every city and town in the country, running over us, as it were, with bilious poison, could be saved like a charm with Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. There is no need of them making such miserable spectacles of themselves. A few Mandrake Pills to clear away the rubbish and filth, followed by a generous use of this Tonic, would give them good blood, and plenty of it, a clear, healthy, and handsome skin, and energize them into live men and women, instead of, as now, uselessdrones.

As a stimulant, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is unequalled. Taken in the morning, or at any time, it is sure to create an appetite, without which there is but little use in trying to live. People must have food; and this food, when properly applied and distributed, sustains our natures and increases our strength. The Seaweed Tonic is sure to thus prepare the food for the body. It has been the means of saving thousands of lives, and is destined to save a million-fold more. With the Mandrake Pills we have already named, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, used in time, we have no doubt whatever that seven-eighths of the diseases which afflict the land would be cut off, and the afflicted be easily restored to health.

The m[illegible] very simple. The stomach is the headquarters of the body, the central point of the system. It is from this that all good and bad effects go out to bless or curse its possessor. Make it clean, put it in good running order, treat it handsomely, and there will be no more disease than in the solid rocks of the granite hills. *We repeat it, that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic will do this for the Stonach.* It is nature coming to the rescue of man in his peril.

When the nature and condition of disease are thoroughly understood, it will be seen that the doctrine we briefly inculcate is the true one, and that the medicine we advocate is precisely adapted to the doctrine. Thousands of "re constructed stomachs" in nearly every State in the Union, will gladly testify to this, and praise, as they should, the marvelous virtues of Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

Why at least eight people in ten ought a once to use this Tonic may be stated:—

1st. Because your stomach is out of order and will sooner or later, unless aided, break down.

2d. Because you do not have half the enjoyment of life that you might.

3d. Because your blood is not pure and good, and if not, you are liable to active disease at any time.

4th. Because you cannot think, or act, or do anything in business or out, so well as if you were in the condition this Tonic will place you.

5th. Because it is your duty to be healthy and strong, to have a "sound mind," and this on your own account as well as those about you.

6th. Because this Tonic is within the means of everybody. One "regular" "doctor's" bill would pay for half you would use in a lifetime.

These reasons, and becauses, might be multiplied indefinitely; and each is as true as truth. We assert it without fear of contradiction, that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is one of the greatest compounds that chemical, medical, or any science or skill ever achieved, and its magic merits have only to be known to make it the welcome visitant of every household in the broad land.

Dr. Schenck must get the stomach of every consumptive patient in this condition before his Pulmonic Syrup can be digested and penetrate the blood-vessels, to heal cavities in the lungs.

CORRECTION.—In our issue of yesterday, containing a letter from one of our correspondents on board the Mississippi steamer Great Republic, now at Louisville, it was stated that the firm of John O. Mead & Co. furnished the silver-ware for the boat. This was an error on the part of our reporter, and a very palpable one, too; for there is now no such firm in existence in our city, that firm having been succeeded some years since by a Mr. Robbins. Our reporter had reference to the firm Mead & Co., No. 910 Chesnut street, who did furnish the silver-ware for the tables of the Great Republic; and we have heard many speak of it as one of the finest specimens of its kind which has ever left our city. We feel this correction to be due one of the most enterprising of our Philadelphia firms.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—A grand performance has been arranged for the farewell benefit of Miss Helen Western this evening, in which she will be supported by Mr. James A. Herne, Mr. Lawler, Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Dubois, and all of the Company favorites.

To-morrow afternoon the usual family Matinee will be given, and in the evening Miss Helen Western will make her farewell bow to her Eastern admirers.

On Monday evening Mr. James E. Murdoch will appear in the capital play of the *Inconstant; or, Wine Works Wonders.*

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Miss Lizzie Price. She will appear as "Jeannette," in Barton Hill's beautiful play of *Le Cretin de la Montagne*, which has not been presented here for some years. As an interlude, Mr. Robert Craig will give a "Jerry Clip Scene," in which he will imitate Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Toodles" and "Major Wellington de Boots," and Mr. Robson as "Jem Baggs." Miss Lizzie Price has labored hard to earn success during the past season, and we have no doubt her many admirers and friends will evolve their greenback opinions at her benefit this evening.

To-morrow night Mr. George H. Griffith has his annual benefit, when he will present three excellent pieces, all new to Philadelphia.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.—The rush to see the great sensational actress continues, and there is no lack of admiration. For her benefit this evening she will enact one of her favorite *roles*, supported by Mr. George H. Clarke, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., Miss Annie Graham, Mrs. S. K. Chester, and all of the company favorites.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Jenny Benson and the variety troupe appear in an attractive programme this evening. At the matinee to-morrow afternoon the usual distribution of prizes will take place.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Benefit of "All Right," the wonderful boy. The entire Japanese Troupe will appear in one of the most varied and attractive programmes yet offered. The great butterfly, top-spinning, and ladder acts will be added by general request. "All Right" has had his *carte politesse*, printed in real Japanese, and one of these will be presented to each person attending his beheft at the Academy this evening.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, farewell matinee of the Japanese Troupe.

Saturday night, last performance in Philadelphia.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA give their usual public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, with the following programme:—

1. Overture, "Le Lac des Fees" (by request). D. F. E. Auber
2. Concerto for Violin (D Minor).....L. Spohr
   Performed by F. Hemmann.
3. Waltz—"Pesther" (by request).....J. Lanner
4. First part of Sinfonie "Consecration of Tones" (first time).....L. Spohr
5. Music—Festival Overture.....C. M. Weber
6. "Conjuration and Benediction," *Huguenots*, (by request).....G. Meyerbeer

CONCERT HALL.—The Bell Ringers continue to give their delightful soirees. An excellent programme is offered this evening, when every member of this large and accomplished troupe of bell-ringers, harpists, hornists, drummists, singists, and comical folks, will appear.

To-morrow afternoon a matinee performance will be given.

IRELAND.—Those who admire the beautiful should not fail to visit the grand panorama of the Green Isle now on exhibition at the Assembly Buildings. These views are painted in admirable taste, and are faithful and pleasing. A lecture is given at each performance, and appropriate music is furnished by a young lady professor.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are having excellent success with Mr. Robert Frazer's new pantomime—*The House that Jack Built.* It is very pretty and full of fun—just the thing for the children.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—On Saturday evening, Grand Concert of the Mendelssohn Musical Society.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

A CALITHUMPIAN SERENADE AND ITS RESULTS.—About a week ago a farmer named Griffery, living at Rocky Hill, near Frankford, got married. A number of the families in the neighborhood got together and tendered the newly married couple a calithumpian serenade. They barricaded the windows and put logs of wood against the doors, so that they could not get out without great difficulty. They then plastered the walls with filth and plastered the trees also with it, and even the shrubbery. They then made a great noise, which awakened the couple, and decamped. Mr. Griffery, however found out some of the names of those who had been guilty of the outrage, and had six of them arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Holmes, who held them to answer the charge of misdemeanor. The participators in the affair were not only the young men of the neighborhood, but farmers advanced in years, and who would reasonably be supposed to know better than to be engaged in such a proceeding.

THE BORROWED DAYS.—The three last days of March are called the borrowed days. There is a popular tradition that they were borrowed by March from April, with a view to the destruction of some unoffending sheep. No one has pretended to explain fully whence the fable of the three borrowed days has been derived. Most probably it has taken its rise from the fact that generally, during the last three days of March the weather is totally different from the days that precede or follow it. As a general thing they are expected to be more stormy and wild, and according to the ideas of the people of Scotland, in which country the superstition is much rife, the stormier these days are the happier is the omen, inasmuch as the rest of the spring will be different from them. From present indications the three borrowed days will be the finest we have had for many weeks.

ARREST OF A COUPLE OF BURGLARS.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning Officers Branson and Glass arrested Charles Wilson and John Miller near Thirty-sixth and Haverford streets, in West Philadelphia, on a charge of suspicion of burglary. They had with them a lot of tools used by burglars—a chisel, skeleton-keys, pair of nippers, piece of candle, etc. —and one of them had a "billy." They were taken before Alderman Allen, and, after a hearing, were committed to answer the charge. They are supposed to have been concerned in several robberies that have taken place in West Philadelphia during the past few weeks.

SELLING LAGER ON SUNDAY.—A lager beer brewer named Joseph Willerman, who has an establishment in Bridesburg, was arrested last Monday for a breach of the Sunday law. It appeared that he was not satisfied with working six days in the week, but undertook to distribute his lager to his customers on Sunday. The quiet inhabitants of Frankford had Willerman arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Holmes, and tried to express to that gentleman the fallacy of calling this a free country when a man cannot do as he pleases. He was held in $400 bail to answer the charge of misdemeanor.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the publisher the following new pieces:—Robin Adair, for the piano; Ninth of November Schottisch; My First Schottisch; Fairy Tale Waltz; Merry Birds, a caprice; Mahonoy Polka; On-The-Wing, impromptu; and two pretty songs, "There is an Hour when Holy Dreams," and "Where Fairies Dwell." All of the above instrumental and vocal pieces are by eminent composers. Reed Meyer, publisher, No. 722 Arch street.

STEALING BUTTER.—August Herting, a young German, was arrested at Lawrence street, near Thompson, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. It is asserted that he went into a cellar in that vicinity and stole some lumps of butter. He has been suspected of carrying on petty depredations upon the stores in that vicinity for some time past. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—A woman named Ellen Yarnall had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdall upon a charge of perjury. It appears that she asserted upon oath that she was married to a Mr. George Yarnall, but was the wife of another man in Norristown. It was proved that she was not married to Mr. Yarnall, and Alderman Ramsdell held her in $800 bail to answer the charge of perjury.

A CORRECTION.—Mr George B. Miller, the Secretary of the Board of Port Wardens of this city, is not the George B. Miller who was arrested yesterday morning for presenting a forged check at the store of Fairbanks & Ewing. The latter is a New York professional thief.

SELLING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant, at 12 o'clock today, Charles Reynolds was charged with selling counterfeit money.

William H. Colklesser sworn—I am the assistant of the Chief of the Secret Service Bureau; I have known defendant for over two months; I made purchases of money from him; the first one, on the 28th of January, was a twenty-dollar note on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia; I gave him twenty dollars, with a consideration that he was to furnish two hundred dollars of the same material at twenty or thirty cents, he didn't know exactly what at that time; he did not furnish the amount; I also purchased three one hundred-dollar notes of him on the 14th of February last; two of them were on the Central National Bank of New York; they are marked R 14; that is my mark; I gave him seventy-five dollars for them.

The defendant desired to ask no questions.

Reynolds was committed in default of $3000 bail for his appearance at Court.

Mrs. Mary Hart was also arraigned, charged with selling counterfeit money.

Wm. H. Colklesser sworn—I have seen the defendant several times; the first time I met her was on the 9th of January; I went to her house; she knew of my purpose of buying money previous to my coming; she did not know I was connected with the treasury department; she was instructed I would be there to purchase counterfeit money by another party; I asked her if she had any of this money; she hesitated, and after a little while, said she had; I told her I would like to see it; she hesitated a little, finally the money was brought forward by her daughter; she laid it down; the package contained about $216 on the First National Bank of the United States, it is all marked; it was all in two-dollar bills; I bought $100; I told her I could not take all the money, as it was very bad, and the price too high; her daughter was present, and heard me say that that I told her I would take a hundred, and she could keep the rest until I came back, as I was going away to see what I could do with it; I paid her for it $35; her daughter was present; this was at her house, No. 1241 Hamilton street; there was another daughter present, and a gentleman who was with me to witness the transaction; before the daughter brought it in she asked her mother if she should; she hesitated a moment, and then said "yes;" I asked if it was good; she said it wasn't; the daughter went out of the room, and out of the house; I thought and brought the money in; I told her it was very bad, and I would have take it to some place where they didn't know what money was; the reason I said this was because I didn't want the whole of it; the whole of it is marked with "M. H., across on the 29th January;" I saw these parties afterwards; I have been there several times; I went to the house on one occasion when the mother was absent; the daughter said her mother had nothing on hand just then.

The defendant was held in $1200 bail for her appearance at Court.

A warrant was issued by the Commissioner for the arrest of the daughter, who, being present, was taken into custody, and held in $700 bail to answer the charge of being an accomplice.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a couple of thieves attempted to make a forcible entrance into the house of Mr. Thomas Stringfellow, on Main street, above Mechanic, in Germantown. They attempted to force open the back door. Mr. Stringfellow was awakened by the noise, and went down just as they were frightened off by the approach of some policemen.

ANOTHER ARREST.—John Snare, aged twenty years, was arrested by Officers Jounson and Spear yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, near Fairmount, for having been concerned in the robbery of Hern's flour mills, in connection with John Brannan, mentioned in yesterday's paper. Snare was committed by Alderman Hutchinson, to answer the charge of larceny.

STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN.—Information has been received that the steamship "J. W. Everman," Captain Tuttle, from Charleston for this city, has arrived safely at Norfolk, but short of coal. After coaling, she will set sail this evening for Philadelphia.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

Ho! Ho! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that is misfortune, and not a crime; but to remain bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE PAIN KILLER, so justly celebrated, was introduced to the public about twenty-five years ago, and now enjoys a popularity unequalled by any other medicine. For the cure of diptheria, dysentery, cholera morbus, rheumatism, coughs and colds, scalds, burns, etc., it is without an equal. Sold by all the principal druggists.—*Daily Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio.*

SALE OF ELEGANT EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS.—The sale of fine Oil Paintings now on exhibition at the Gallery of Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW STYLES OF DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, prepared by WARBURTON, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are of a character to elicit admiration, not provoke amazement. They will also be found to harmonize perfectly with the other parts of a gentleman's spring costume.

SPRING AT LAST.—After the long dreary weather, how welcome are the spring days and sunshine, only equalled by the joyful fact that Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers, have their counters well stocked with choice clothing at greatly reduced prices.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

TWELVE FERROTYPES for 50 cents; six card, or one large photograph for $1, at the well-known, long-established Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Fancy Shirts from sixty different patterns. A first-class article, at a low price. McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zepher, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

PLOUGH LINES, BED CORDS, CLOTHES Lines, Rope Halters, Sash and Dumb-waiter Cords, Chalk, Mason and Fish Lines, and Twine, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FILE CARDS FOR REMOVING THE filings which choke up the teeth of a file, making it work better and last longer. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGER HAS these peculiarities:—The roll is will separate without the cog-wheels getting ungeared; it clamps the surface of the tub, instead of only at two points; it has one screw pressing upon three springs, making it thoroughly self-adjusting. We consider these as very great improvements. But we also keep other styles for sale to those that prefer them. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. 9 15§

$15,000, $10,000, $5000, AND $4000 to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer No. 51 N. SIXTH Street. 3 28 4t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Jan. 23, Mary Ann Anderson, Administratrix of CHARLES ANDERSON, deceased.
" 23, Eugene Linnard, Administrator of EUPHEMIA DUNHAM, deceased.
" 25, John M. Read, Administrator of A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, deceased.
" 26, Hetty Hasiem, Administratrix of HEDWIG BRANDSPETTER, deceased.
" 26, E. A. S. Carson and William Wardle, Executors of JOSEPH CARSON, deceased.
" 27, John L. Phillips, Executor of CARRY ANN CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 27, Micajah Dobbins, Executor of ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, deceased.
" 27, George W. Schlecht, Executor of JOHN M. SCHLECHT, deceased.
" 28, William Lynch, Administrator of MICHAEL F. CRILLY, deceased.
Mar. 1, John R. Curtis, Trustee of ELIZABETH PENNER, deceased.
" 1, Austin W. Wood, Administrator of ERASTUS WOOD, deceased.
" 4, George Stewardson, Executor (as filed by his Executor) of MARGARET C. MEADE, deceased.
" 4, George C. Napheys, Administrator of GEORGE H. NAPHEYS, deceased.
" 4, Thomas T. Hoime and John Tolbert, Executors of JAMES POLLETT, deceased.
" 5, Stacy B. Barcroft, Executor of DANIEL BRAY, deceased.
" 6, James Guthrie, Executor of JOSEPH ACHUFF, deceased.
" 6, Elizabeth Brooke, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BROOKE, deceased.
" 6, Lyda H. Winslow, Administratrix of MARY L. WINSLOW, deceased.
" 8, James S. Redfield, Administrator of WILLIAM REDFIELD, deceased.
" 9, Samuel R. Erven and James P. Gregory, Executors of MICHAEL LARKIN, deceased.
" 11, William C. Randolph, Administrator of WILLIAM BURNS, deceased.
" 11, Caroline Eckseln, Executrix of JOHN KRAUSZ, deceased.
" 11, William A. and Anthony S. Ruffner, Executors of ANTHONY RUFFNER, deceased.
" 13, James Craig and Catharine Shoemaker, Administrators of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER deceased.
" 15, Thomas Williams Jr., Administrator of BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 12, Emma M. Wilson, Guardian of ELLA WILSON, late a minor.
" 14, Rosina Parairceini, Administratrix of JOHN PARAIRCINI, deceased.
" 14, Peter Tanney, Administrator of ARTHUR TANNEY, deceased.
" 14, Anna R. Wilson, Administratrix of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.
" 14, William Reed, Administrator of MARGARET WOOD, deceased.
" 14, Margaret Magee, Administratrix of JAMES MAGEE, deceased.
" 15, Edward S. Campbell, Executor of PAULINA S. L. LIBE, deceased.
" 16, Benjamin Little, Administrator of CHRISTIAN DOLDE, deceased.
" 16, F. L. Sauerwein, Administrator of JACOB FRAUTH, deceased.
" 16, Sarah Paul, Administratrix of HARRIET WILSON, deceased.
" 18, Anna C. Duncan, et al., Executors of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased.
" 18, Patrick Kelly, Administrator of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Schrack and Martin Buehler, Executors of CHRISTIAN SCHRACK, deceased.
" 19, George S. James, Administrator of RACHEL DENESSENCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph A. Collins, Administrator of THOMAS H. PIERCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph Rost and William McMahon, Executors of JOHN McCLAIN, deceased.
" 19, Ann E. Putt, et al., Executors of FRANCIS PUTT, deceased.
" 19, Nicholas Grim, et al., Executors and Trustees of JOHN GRIM, deceased.
" 20, Gustav A. Saling, Administrator of JUSTUS VON BOYNENBURGH, deceased.
" 20, John A. Schultz, Administrator of CHRISTIAN GUTH, deceased.
" 20, John Williams, Administrator c. t. a. of ALBERT COFFIN, deceased.
" 20, John and David Sellers, Executors of MARY S. BUNTING, deceased.
" 20, Thomas Williams, Jr., Administrator of DAVID E. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 21, John Colhoun, Administrator of HUGH COLHOUN, deceased.
" 21, Aubrey H. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM B. GRIER, M. D., deceased.
" 22, David R. Perkenpine, Executor of MARGARET PERKENPINE, deceased.
" 22, Thomas Cochran, Trustee of BARBARA NEILL, deceased.
" 22, Elizabeth Hazley, Administratrix of WILLIAM HAZLEY, deceased.
" 22, Joseph Hodgson, Administrator c. t. a. of MATILDA B. HODGSON, deceased.
" 23, Henry W. Brenner, Executor of FREDERICK BRENNER, deceased.
" 23, Ada F. Wieman (late Campbell), Administratrix of WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 23, Peter C. Van Blunk, Executor of HANNAH NAPIER, deceased.
" 25, William M. Meredith, et al., Trustees of JEANETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased.
" 25, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of LEONIDAS S. WOODWARD, late a minor.
" 26, Charles Robbins, Executor of MARGARET YONKER, deceased.
" 26, Edward N. Wright and Joseph Austin Spencer, Executors of PETER ROVOUDT, deceased.
" 26, Hannah Walters, Executrix of JOHN KLOTZ, deceased.
" 28, A. W. Corgee, Administrator of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased.
" 28, Humphrey Sullivan, Sr., and Ellen Robinson, Administrators of JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, deceased.
" 28, Maria Barzeli, Executrix of GEORGE A. BARZELL, deceased.
" 28, Mary Ball, Administratrix of WILLIAM BALL, deceased.
" 28, Daniel and Isaac Epler, Executors of GEORGE B. EPLER, deceased.
" 28, Sophia Digman, Administratrix of JOHN DIGMAN, deceased.
" 28, Annie E. Stewart, Guardian of HENRY O. STEWART, a minor child of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased.
" 28, W. Heyward Drayton, Executor and Trustee of PERCIVAL DRAYTON, deceased.
" 28, Emily Louderback, Administratrix of the Estate of MATTHIAS LOUDERBACK, deceased.
" 28, Ann M. Ducachet and Edward Shippen, Administrators of Rev. HENRY W. DUCACHET, deceased.

3 29 f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 29.

Tilton vs. Colfax on Negro Suffrage.

Theodore Tilton, in a lecture here last night, censured Congress sharply for not adopting negro suffrage North and South, and for not legislating generally up to the standard demanded by the radical sentiment of the country. Speaker Colfax defended Congress, and said that its action would stand on the bright page of American legislation.

The Adjournment Question.

The members of the Conference Committee, with the exception of Mr. Schenck, had a meeting this morning, and adopted a modification of the Senate resolution, providing that Congress shall adjourn to-morrow to the first Wednesday in July, and if the two presiding officers of the two Houses find no quorum of either House present, they shall declare an adjournment until December.

An adjournment substantially upon this plan will probably be adopted.

Personal.

Speaker Colfax is absent from the House today, on account of the dangerous illness of his stepfather, Mr. Mathews. Mr. Boutwell occupies the chair.

Presidential Approvals.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the property on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York, being warehouses Nos. 54, 56 and 58, now owned by the Government; the sale to be at public auction.

Also, the bill to authorize the entry and occupation of a portion of Long Island, in Boston Harbor, for military purposes.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—Mr. Worthington read in place a supplement enacting the New York liquor or excise law.

The Finance Committee reported a bill suspending the payment of Commissioners to improve the Navigation of the River Delaware, which was passed finally.

House of Representatives.

The morning session was consumed in the discussion on the Appropriation bill. The House amended a section to increase the pay of members making it thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, which was passed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton dull at 30½c. Flour active and firmer; sales of 6000 obls. State, $9·80@12·75; Western, $9·80@14·40; Southern, $11·25@17. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet and firmer. Oats steady; Western, 65@67c.; State 72@73c. Beef steady. Pork without decided change. Lard steady. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 101¾; Canton Company, 46¼; Erie Railroad, 58½; Cleveland and Toledo, 115¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79¾; Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne, 97; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 85½; Hudson River, 138; United States Five-twenties, 1863, 109¾; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108¼; new issue, 107½; United States Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105¼. Sterling Exchange, 9¾; at sight, 9. Gold closed at 134¼.

MARRIED.

LIDDEL—ODENKIRK.—On the evening of the 27th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor of Nazareth M. E. Church, Mr. ALEXANDER L. LIDDEL to Mrs. MARY ODENKIRK, all of this city.

MASON—KILLION.—On the 27th instant, by Alderman Edward Williams, at his residence, No. 420 Race street, Mr. GEORGE MASON to Miss ELLEN KILLION, all of Wilmington, Del.

STEWART—PARVIS.—On the 27th of March, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, at the Church of the Epiphany, CHARLES H. STEWART to JOSEPHINE A. PARVIS, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

JONES.—On the 28th instant, Dr. Z. RING JONES, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the County Medical Society, of which he was a member, and Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M., Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, and Columbia H. R. A. Chapter, No. 91, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1035 Callowhill street, on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock.

MACNICHOL.—On the 27th instant, MARY JANE, daughter of the late Charles and Sarah Macnichol.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Dr. James Macnichol, No. 1332 Parrish street, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Grounds.

SHINN.—On Thursday morning, the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZA L. D. SHINN, wife of Rev. James G. Shinn, and daughter of Dr. John H. Hill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1906 Mt. Vernon street, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 28th instant, Mrs. ANNA R. SMITH, widow of the late John F. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 121 N. Twentieth street, on Monday, April 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Burlington, N. J., on the 28th instant, ROBERT J. SMITH, late of Richmond, Va., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 28 Main street, Burlington, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—AUXILIARY FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The General Introductory to the Summer Course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, and Toxicology, will be delivered by Professor HARRISON ALLEN, M. D., on MONDAY, April 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.
HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D.,
1* Dean Auxiliary Faculty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place, lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

By the Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29—Noon.—The steamship Queen, from New York, has arrived here.

LONDONDERRY, March 29—Noon.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Portland March 16, has arrived here.

LONDON, March 29—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 75; Erie Railroad, 30; Illinois Central, 78; Consols, 91¾.

PARIS, March 29—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 84⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 7000 bales—middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; Milwaukee red Wheat, 12s. 3d.; Corn, 30s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 3d. Provisions dull, and generally unchanged. Rosin, 8s. 9d. for common, and 16s. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine, 37s. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for standard white. Other articles unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Among others several by Mr. Sherman praying for relief from disability under the Constitutional amendment, known as the Fourteenth Article. Mr. Sherman said he did not believe Congress can relieve any one from this disability until the Constitutional amendment shall have been adopted. The memorials on this subject were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing the said Committee, on the prosecution of the investigation called for by a recent resolution, to visit the Indian Territory, and directing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation and military protection. Adopted.

Mr. Henderson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for certain detailed information respecting

THE LAMBETH CASUAL'S LATEST SKETCH.

PRIVATE LIFE OF A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Natural History of the Organ Grinder—His Haunts, Habits, and Humors.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD.

From London Society.

It is no uncommon thing with folks of an ingenious turn to make "capital," as the saying is, out of what at first sight seems calamity. As, for instance, a friend of mine, an Alpine traveller, and an indefatigable naturalist, whilst on a journey of exploration in his favorite mountainous region, one night retired to his couch exhausted by the fatigues of march and faint for sleep. It was denied him, however. Not that "Nature's soft nurse" was ill-disposed towards him; not that his conscience was ill at ease; not that he had supped rashly or inordinately. It was because he was wanted for supper. That ravenous monster, the Alpine flea, but meagrely fed through many months on hardy herdsmen and chamois hunters, sniffed his tender carcase, and without even the warning of "fe-fo-fi-fum," fell on him from the roof rafters, and commenced his savage and sanguinary repast. A man of common mind and courage would have engaged the enemy until exhausted, and then yielded at discretion. Not so my friend. He struck a light, and calculating his chances of a night's rest, and finding the balance heavily against him, he coolly dressed himself, and unpacking his microscopical instruments, selected and impaled a few of the largest and finest of his tormentors, and passed a pleasant and profitable night in investigating the peculiarities of the form and structure of *pulex irritans*. There is no knowing how much of ingenuity dwells in the human brain till it is pressed between the hard mill-stones of necessity. Before now, despairing captives have beguiled the tedium of dungeon life by a study of the habits and manners of the very rats which at first were so much their horror and aversion.

I have an enemy more tormenting than any flea that ever hopped—more voracious than the rat, inasmuch as he feeds not on my bread and my cheese, but on my brain. I have little mouths to fill, and little feet to cover, and little backs to clothe; I have house-rent to pay, and water-rate; I have to contribute shillings and pounds towards the maintenance of the poor and the police and the main drainage; I have to provide against the visit of the income-tax collector; and to meet these various demands, being a scribbler of the hard-working sort, I am compelled to set my pen dancing over the paper with considerable rapidity and perseverance. And I am very willing to do so. I am willing to sit down in the morning early as any tailor or cobbler, and make my hay while the sun shines. But this my tormentor forbids. He, too, has hay to make while the sun shines. He makes his hay out of my green hopes, sapped and withered; he grinds my brain to make him bread. He bestrides my sober pen, all sudden and unexpected, as it is plodding industriously over the paper, and sets it jigging to the tune of "Hop Light Loo" or the "Ratcatcher's Daughter." He fills the patient, well-intentioned quill with the jingling idiotcy common in the mouths of banjo-playing, bone-rattling Sambos and Mumbos, and turns the common sense about to be uttered by it into twaddle and profitless nonsense. He breaks into my storehouse of thought and turns its contents topsy-turvy. He seizes my golden hours, and condemns them to a lingering and horrible death, mangling them and pulling them into flinders, and leaving me to make the best I may of the few minutes his monkey mischief has left entire. The name of this blowfly in my larder, this weevil in my meal-jar, is organ grinder.

It is, of course, well known to me that, in accordance with a recent act of Parliament, I am at liberty to set the engine of law in motion to crush the organ man if he annoys me; but there is a power much greater than any act of Parliament ever passed and backed by it. My tormentor may grin defiance at his arch-enemy, Bass. No less true than paradoxical, the superior power in question consists in a weakness—the weakness inherent in every free-born Englishman, to succour all such as he may find down-trodden and driven to the wall. *Why* down-trodden is a question which the noble-minded Briton never stops to inquire. It is enough that a poor fellow is down, to enlist for him the Briton's heartiest sympathies. Never mind how richly he may have merited the shoulder hit that laid him low, he has only to groan plaintively as he lies in the mire—to whine a little, and beseech pity, and a hundred hands are stretched forth to lift him up, and a hundred mouths are opened to cry, "Poor fellow!" There is ointment for his bruises in shape of a gathering of money, and he is set on his legs and hailed as a man and a brother. Who did it? A parcel of stuck-up, purse-proud, bloated aristocrats! Why don't you hit one of your own size? Hit him again, if you dare. This noble sentiment has been of immense service to the down-trodden organ grinder. The law, acting in behalf of O. G.'s suffering victims, having knocked O. G. down, the high-minded but tough-skinned British mob has set him up again, and taken him under its special protection. I have no inclination to dispute its right to do so. It admires organ grinding. To be sure, the fact of its utter indifference to the existence of barrel-organs and hurdy-gurdies before the passing of the act is calculated to give rise to the suspicion that pig-headed obstinacy may have something to do with it, but there is nothing for certain. The miller who could sleep tranquilly while his mill was clashing and crunching and rumbling, awoke the moment the mill stopped. The mob is the best judge of what suits it. It likes its music full flavored, and with plenty of grit in it. A weaker quality falls idly on its tympanum. Some animals are so thin-skinned that the titillation of a hair will drive them to madness, whereas the rhinoceros delights to have his hide rasped with the prongs of a pitch-fork; but that is no reason why the rhinoceros should not be tickled if he likes it.

So it comes about that the organ-grinder finds in the notice of ejectment that was served on him a new lease. But a few months since he was a skulking, surly wretch, with a heavy tread, a hanging head, and the general air of a felon, hopeless as to this life, and by no means comfortably assured of the next; a broad shouldered muscular, doomed for some monstrous iniquity, to tramp the highways and byways of a foreign land, fettered eternally to a demon of discord—a lunatic Orpheus, riding him, old-man-of-the-sea-wise, torturing his sensitive ear, and mocking his weariness with "funny" music, worthy of St. George's-in-the-Fields, or, at the very least, of Earlswood. A treacherous, lean dog, ready for a halfpenny to mow and grin and show his teeth to win the smiles of little children at the window, and equally ready, should he be rashly informed that the little ones are ill, to haggle and make terms as to his consenting to cease from racking their poor little heads with his horrible din; a worse than ghoul, hunting for sickness that he might make a meal of it, with vulture eyes for sadly drooping window-blinds and muffled knockers, and a keen scent for mercifully strewn tan, that the wooden leg of his engine of torture may find standing in the midst of it.

Distinguished by such unamiable characteristics, it was impossible to love the organ man; still, seeing him go about so evidently conscious of his own unworthiness, so downcast and depressed, and altogether miserable, your indignation was not unfrequently tinctured with pity, and you had at least the gratification of noting that, however much he plagued and tormented you, he never appeared to get any satisfaction out of the transaction beyond the grudged penny flung to him. But since he has been "persecuted" the aspect of the case has become altogether altered. The organ-grinder is no longer a glum villain serving his term of life as though it were a punishment, and not a privilege. The dull dead log has sprouted green leaves, and become quite a sprightly member of society. True, he has not given up the ghoul business, nor the lean dog business, but now he is a ghoul in a cut-away coat in place of a shroud; the lean dog cocks his ears, and carries his tail with an insolent and defiant curl in it. He is a man and a brother in pursuit of his honest calling. He has music to vend in ha'porths and penn'orths; and if you don't choose to buy, there are plenty of householders in your street that will. Don't put yourself out of the way, my dear sir; don't stand there at your parlor window shaking your head, and frowning, and making threatening gestures; he is now playing for *your* edification; he is playing to the people next door but one; they are regular customers, and take a penn'orth of music of him every morning as regularly as they take a penn'orth of dog's meat for Mungo. A pretty thing, indeed, that you should presume to order him off just because you don't happen to like music! You might as reasonably prohibit the dog's-meat man from calling at number thirteen because nobody on your premises has an appetite for dog's meat. This is the argument provided for the organ-grinder by his noble champions and supporters, and he is not slow to avail himself of it. How can you be out of temper with a poor fellow who knows not a word of the language in which you are abusing him, and, therefore, cannot retaliate? It is mean, it is cowardly, it is un-English. It would not be surprising if he turned round on you and pelted you with such broken bits of English as he is master of. But he is a good-humored fellow, and does nothing of the kind; you shake a stick at him, he replies by thrusting out his tongue, and making a funny face at you. If you appear at your gate and order him off, he is moved to no worse than playfully applying his thumb to the tip of his nose, and twiddling his outstretched fingers. Yah! Go in. Stuff your ears with wool. It will be quite time enough for him to go when he sees you rushing down the street in search of a policeman. Even if you have the good luck to find one in time, and the courage to give the ruffian into custody (which means accompanying the "charge" to the station house, and being hooted and chaffed by the organ-grinder's friend, the mob, all the way you go), you will probably find the game hardly worth the candle. The prisoner does not know one word of English, explains the interpreter to the magistrate, and was quite unaware that the gentleman wished him to go away. But, says his worship, the gentleman states that he took the trouble to come out into his garden to motion you away. That is true, replies the interpreter, after referring his worship's remarks to the now deeply penitent grinder, but the prisoner misunderstood—he thought that the gentleman was come out to dance.

It may occur to the inexperienced that all this is most unnecessary fuss, the remedy for the alleged grievance being so obvious. The organ-grinder is no fool; all he seeks is your penny, and cares not how little he does for it; what, therefore, can be easier than to save your time and your temper by sending him out so paltry a sum with the civil message that you won't trouble him to play? You may be making some sacrifice of principle, it may cause you momentary annoyance to suspect that your enemy grins as he turns from your gate with your penny in his pocket; but look on the other side of the question. The blow-fly banished from your larder, your meal-jar freed from the devouring weevil, your quill rescued from its impish rider, your golden hours round and sound and all your own!

You are right, oh innocent adviser! Cheap, dirt cheap, would it be if, on payment of a penny, immunity from persecution might be purchased. It would be a stroke of business on the accomplishment of which we might well be proud, if one bought off the whole brigand army at a like figure. But beware of the pitfall! Should you be weak enough to yield that first single penny your doom is sealed. It is merely a hushing fee, entitling you to rank amongst the organ man's regular customers. The torturer will now consider himself as regularly engaged, and exactly a week from the time when you committed the fatal error, he will turn up again, his countenance beaming with a smile of recognition as you amazedly look out on him from your window, and he won't budge until he gets his penny. Nor is this all. You are duly reported at the head-quarters of the sworn brotherhood of grinders as another to the long list of victims willing to pay for peace, and for the future no organ or hurdy-gurdy bearer will pass your door without giving you the opportunity for exercising your philanthropy. There is no cure for the evil; organ-grinding has become a settled institution of the country, and as such must be endured.

And having arrived at this conviction comes in the example of the Alpine traveller quoted at the commencement of this paper—of the poor prisoner who beguiled the tedium of incarceration by an examination of the habits and manners of the rats which were at first his horror. Might I not be better employed than to sit moping in my chamber with vinegar rags adorning my throbbing temples because of these Italian rats squealing under my window? Were their habits and customs less interesting than those of the four-legged vermin? Did I know more about one than the other? Decidedly; but the advantage was with the quadrupedal animal. I *do* happen to know something about *mus decumanus*. I know that its hind legs are longer than its front ones, that it has a propensity for burrowing under walls, and that it commonly sits on its hind legs and holds the food it eats in its fore paws. I know that its nature is very cunning; that, acting in concert, rats have been observed to cart off unbroken eggs from a basket, one, acting as "cart," lying on his back and cradling the egg between his forepaws, while two other rats, acting as teamsters, have dragged home the "cart" by its tail. I have heard, and place equal reliance in, the story of the rat that emptied a narrow flask of oil by lowering his caudal appendage into it, withdrawing it, licking it clean, lowering it again, and so on. But I don't know half as much about the organ-grinder. That his fore limbs are shorter than his lateral may be assumed, but what about his burrowing? That he *does* burrow is certain, because during certain hours of the twenty-four he, happily, disappears. He must have a home somewhere. He is met at all hours of the day as far away as Highgate, Hammersmith, and Sydenham, but come night wherever he may be, he is invariably found to be turning his steps in a northwesterly direction. However far away, he is rarely seen refreshing himself at an inn; he was never yet known to apply for a bed at the wayside country public-house. It is doubtful if he made such an application whether it would be entertained. If a man on horseback applied for lodging the matter might be easily arranged, the man to his chamber and the horse to the stable; but a man with an organ! They are inseparable. He is an organ man—a man with an organ on his back, as other unfortunates have a lump on theirs—with the difference that the former, for business purposes, admits of being occasionally slewed round to the front part of the man's body. Fancy letting a clean and decent bed to a man with an organ on his back!

Then as to the grinder's family. Has he a wife and children? How do they employ themselves. Are the white-mice boys and the guinea-pig boys, the monkey-boys and the boys with the hurdy-gurdies, the organ grinder's children? Are those his daughters who go about with a silk handkerchief about their heads, singing and playing on a tambourine? Where is his wife? Is she still to be found working in the vineyards of the sunny South, or does she reside with her "old man" on Saffron Hill, occupying a snug little room, ironing the grinder's shirts and mending his stockings and preparing something comforting and savory for the poor fellow's supper, when at midnight he stumps in from Sydenham or Brentford? Does Mrs. Grinder ever go out washing or charing to eke out her husband's earnings? What were his earnings? Did the little Grinders go to school? Was it all work and no play with father Grinder? or did he occasionally take his pipe and his pint, and seek diversion like another working man?

I had frequently observed that the organ-grinder ceased from his persecution earlier on Saturday than all the other days of the week. On other evenings he was to be heard as late as ten, and even eleven o'clock; but on Saturdays, even though you wanted an organ-man, it would be difficult indeed to find one after four or five o'clock in the afternoon. How was this? Was Saturday evening an "off-time" with the grinder? Was he a patron of the Saturday half-holiday movement? If so, how did he profit by the indulgence? Did he belong to some corps of volunteers?—not likely. Did he make one of four for a quick pull up the river? He could not well accomplish such a feat without divesting himself of that peculiarly blue corduroy jacket of his; and the sight of an organ-man in his shirt sleeves is one that never yet met human gaze. Did he take a cheap excursion ticket and go to the Isle of Wight or Margate? What! without his organ? Preposterous. How *did* he spend the only work-a-day evening he could spare from drudgery? The only way to set the question at rest was by personal investigation. No time like the present, which happened to be a Saturday afternoon.

Putting on a slovenly coat and a slouchy cap, I at once set out for Saffron Hill, making it my business to call on my road for an artist friend whose sketches have often delighted the readers of this magazine. My pretense for desiring his company was that there was a probability of his finding a picture worth sketching in some one of the many strange places I purposed taking him to; but my main object in soliciting his company was that I might be benefited by his protection in the event of my being forced into doubtful company—our artist being a man of extraordinary size and muscular development.

It was a lonely evening for such a wild-goose chase as was ours—dark over head, miry under foot, and drizzling wretchedly of rain. I call it a wild-goose chase, and it was little less, for beyond the popularly accepted belief that the home of the organ-grinder was "somewhere in the neighborhood of Hatton Garden," we were in utter ignorance of the abiding place of the individual of whom we were in search. Hatton Garden, as the reader is possibly aware, is a long and wide street opening from the crown of Holborn Hill.

At 7 P. M., the darkness and the drizzling rain nothing abated, we arrived at Hatton Garden, and diligently perambulated that lengthy and retired street from this end to the other, but either in or out of harness not a solitary organ-man did we meet. I say out of harness on my companion's account, not mine own; he was quite sure, he said, that he could detect an organ-man even though disguised in the garb of a Quaker. No opportunity, however, for a display of his extraordinary sagacity occurred; and we arrived at the end of Hatton Garden and found ourselves at Hatton Wall, no wiser, as far as the object of our search was concerned, than when we turned out of Holborn.

Hatton Wall is by no means a nice place for a stranger to find himself blindly groping about on a dark February night; indeed, making an allowance of sixty per cent. for time and wealth, I should be inclined to say it was one of the ugliest, if not the most ugly, spots in London. There may be uglier. In one's peregrinations round about London you never know when you have arrived at the worst. I thought I had done so when I first beheld Neal's Buildings in Seven Dials, but was fain to acknowledge my error on an investigation of Brunswick street, Ratcliffe Highway, and even this—the hideously renowned Tiger Bay—must, as I afterwards discovered, knock under to Little Keate street, Whitechapel. Yet it is hard to award the palm, the claim to the supremacy of ugliness being based each on different grounds, Neal's Buildings is nothing worse than the stronghold of Irish squalor, and all manner of filthiness and rags and beggary. The women squat in groups on the squelchy pavement of Neal's Buildings on hot summer days, airily garbed, and with a toothed instrument of horn sleeking their golden tresses, and smoking stumpy pipes, and singing good old Irish songs, and holding cheerful converse with their male friends, some sprawled over the door thresholds, some lounging half out of first and second-floor windows, their shocks of fiery hair surmounted by a nightcap, and so full of gaping and yawning as to give rise to the suspicion that they are not yet entirely out of bed. Tiger Bay is less repulsive at first sight; indeed, it is only when night closes in, and the women, turned wild beasts, leave their lairs to prowl abroad and hunt for sailors, and the born whelps and jackals and hyenas in man shape congregate and lurk in washhouses and coal-holes, ready to pounce out on, and beat and worry nigh to death the hapless wretch the females of their tribe have lured to the common den, that Brunswick street appears uglier than its neighbors. Little Keate street, again, taken as a street, is not particularly ill-looking; and the traveller might innocently enough take it as a promising short cut to eastern parts of the metropolis. Nevertheless it is a terrible street. It is from thence that the midnight burglar sallies with his little sack of "tools" and his bits of wax candle and his lucifer matches and his life-preserver. These, however, are amongst the better sort of tenants inhabiting Keate street—fellows who can pay their way handsomely, and being to a man liberal dogs—the stay of any poor wretch of their acquaintance who may stand in urgent need of assistance. Ask the shopkeepers of the neighborhood—ask the butcher and the cheesemonger concerning his Keate street customers! If they tell you as they told me when a year or so since it was my business to be making such inquiries, they will say that they live luxuriously. "It's nothing, bless you," said the butcher, "for them to order a quarter of lamb—and that when it's a shilling a pound—as late as 10 o'clock, to be cooked that night for supper. They like their knicknacks too, and often my boy is running all over the town to get them sweetbreads for breakfast." "You'd think, to stand a-top of the street and take a view of it both sides of the way, right to the bottom, that they wouldn't trouble me much except it was for butter-scrapings and bacon hocks and that sort of thing," said the cheesemonger; "Lor' bless you! It ain't single, no, nor yet double Glo'ster that'll do for 'em. It must be best Cheshire or none. Same with butter. Same with ham and eggs. The very best and never mind the price is their motto." The ruffians of Keate street, however, are not all of this superior order. The common pickpocket finds a home there, and the "smasher," and the area sneak, and the "snow-gatherer," as the rascal who makes the thieving of linen his special study poetically styles himself; and, worse than all, a swarm of likely young fellows who as yet cannot lay claim to be called robbers, but who are satisfactorily progressing under the teaching of Moss Jacobs and Barney Davis. If roguery stands there would be no approaching Little Keate street by a mile.

I should not like to say that Hatton Wall was, in a Keate street sense, as ugly as Keate street. I have not such great enmity against the organ-grinders as to wish that it might be. To look at, however, it is uglier: a horribly dark, dingy, antiquated place, all gutter and cobble-stone, and smelling as strong of Irish as Neal's Buildings itself. The police, as we observed, went in pairs; and when *this* is the case in a neighborhood, you may mark it as one in which it would be unsafe to openly consult your gold lever in order to ascertain the time. I ventured the insinuation that perhaps we had better retrace our steps, and come again some other night—some moonlight night, but our artist, who is as brave as he is big, at once taunted me with cowardice, and declared that since I had drawn him into the mess he would see the end of it, even though he searched every nook and alley in the place; and immediately proceeded to carry out his valiant determination by inquiring of a little boy, that moment emerging from a scowling little public-house near Bleeding Hart Yard, hugging a gin bottle, whether he would be so obliging as to inform us where the organ men were to be found.

The little fellow replied that he was jiggered if he knew—that they lived a'most anywhere about there, "down here, mostly, and over there; and a good many up that there way, if you means their lodgings!" and he indicated "down here" and "over there" by pointing with his gin-bottle, and in the same manner gave us to understand which was "that there way," which was not at all an inviting way, being more dismal than any one we had yet traversed—narrow, miry, and flanked on either side by little-windowed houses, tall, dingy, and mysterious "looking enough to be haunted—or at least in Chancery. However, it was the organ man's lodgings" that we did mean, and so we manfully struck into the unclean crevice known as Little Saffron Hill.

But though we peramoulated the dingy thoroughfare in the most careful manner, no organ man could we find, either entering or emerging from his domicile. Once my companion thought that he descried the object of our pursuit ascending the steps of a distant house, and with a subdued exclamation of triumph, he started off to see; in a few seconds, however, he returned disconsolate to report the mistaken figure a woman with a clothes-basket. At that instant, however, and while we were at a standstill, the lively notes of a polka suddenly greeted our ears, and eagerly following the welcome sound, we presently arrived at the house from whence it proceeded. It was a private house, quite an ordinary-looking habitation, with the same closed shutters and dingy door as the rest, and no more than the average amount of light glimmering through the chinks, to bespeak it a place of amusement. Still, however, as we stood and listened on the steps of the house, we were convinced that it must be. The polka ceased, and was instantly followed by a jig in the same lively measure; moreover, there was the hum of many voices, and the sounds of the shuffling of feet.

"It is a threepenny hop—there can't be a doubt of it," said we; and feeling in our pocket for the necessary entrance-money, we boldly pushed opened the door and entered.

The passage was dark, but at the end of it there was a door of a room, in which there was evidently plenty of light, and in which, as we could now plainly make out, the music and dancing was. Without a moment's hesitation we stepped up to this door, as to the first, and pushed it open.

Our expectations, however, were not exactly realized. In an instant we found ourselves not in a dancing-room, but in a workshop—an establishment for the manufacture and repair of street organs. It was a small place, no bigger, probably, than an ordinary dining-room, but it was chock full of organs, old and new, stacked against the walls, on the floor, and on work-benches. Eight or ten bare-armed, bearded Italians were busy patching and polishing and tinkering at the instruments. The jig tune that had attracted us was still proceeding as we entered, the organ from which it was produced standing on the ground, and the performer kneeling before it gravely grinding at the handle. It was the property, as it seemed, of an unmistakable street grinder, who stood by watching the music doctor as he examined the ailing organ, with as anxious and distressed a countenance as though it were nothing less precious than his eldest born brought to be tested on account of some suspected intestinal disorder.

Patchers, polishers, tinkers—even the man that was grinding the jig—paused in their various occupations and regarded us inquiringly. The situation was embarrassing, the more so that the door had slammed to, and we labored under the disadvantage of not knowing a word of the Italian tongue.

"Vat you bisniss?" demanded the street grinder, presuming on his knowledge of our language to be spokesman.

We had no business—none, at least, that could be explained in an off-hand and satisfactory manner. My companion attempted the explanation, however.

"It's all right," said he, with an insinuating little laugh—"it's a little mistake—we thought there was something going on—don't mind us."

The organ-grinder merely replied "Aha!" as far as we could make out; but, turning to the workmen, the traitorous villian must have altogether misinterpreted to them my companion's observation, for they rose, with warlike gestures and ejaculations, and turned as one man against us,—luckily, however, with so much noise that the proprietor of the premises, who was engaged in an adjoining apartment, was disturbed, and came hurriedly in to see what the row was about. He was a civil fellow, and listened with polite attention to what we had to say. His knowledge of English, however, could scarcely have been so "perfect" as, at starting, he assured us it was; that is, judging from his answers.

"Oh yes! what you say is exact, gentlemen; but you cannot dance here for threepence or for any money. If you will dance, you must go to Badessa, or to Sugar Loaf, or to Golden Anchor. Good evening, gentlemen." And he showed us to the door.

Although this little adventure could not be said to be in all respects gratifying, it was so in the main, inasmuch as it provided us with a clue. Clearly the places enumerated by the worthy organ-builder were places of public entertainment—places where dancing was encouraged. Where was the Golden Anchor? Opportunely there came by a policeman.

"Keep straight on and cross the road, and it's the second public on the left."

"It is a place where organ men assemble for their amusement, is it not?"

"You'll precious soon find the sort of place it is before you get within a dozen yards of it," replied the policeman. And so directed we once more stepped out through the mire and the drizzling rain, with hope revived.

Since we paid a visit to the Golden Anchor, that hostel has earned for itself a hideous notoriety. Murder has been done there. At least that is how the law, misled by police pig-headedness and the reckless oath-taking of false witnesses, at first called it; but now, as it appears, the result of the bloody broil there enacted was merely a man slaughtered and not murdered—one man slaughtered and two or three others maimed and gashed and prodded! It was a pity that the disgraceful bungle was not completed by the hanging of an innocent man before Newgate. The Golden Anchor would have "drawn" then with a vengeance, and done such a trade as never was the like; as it is, the enterprising and conscientious landlord reaps little or no advantage from the perpetration in his house of the pretty little tragedy.

At the time we were in search of it, however, it had no special attraction; and it was not without some little difficulty that we discovered it—a low, broad house, gay with gas, clean looking, and standing at the corner of a lane leading to that dismal waste opposite the railway station in New Victoria street, patronized by that miserable dreg of humanity, the betting blackguard.

In the distance the house looked so quiet and decent that, despite the emblem of hope biazoned in gold above the doorway, we should have thought ourselves again at fault had it not been for the tokens the policeman had hinted at, and which were made known to us, not at one dozen yards' distance off, but at three at the very least.

It was not a sound of mirth, neither could it be mistaken for quarrelling. It was an uproar composed of single ejaculations, delivered by many voices, and with a vehemence that was absolutely startling. It was as though a multitude of strong-lunged religious fanatics had seized on a victim, and were, in set form, cursing him, dwelling with demoniac relish on each syllable of the anathema, by way of transfixing the soul of the poor wretch with horror. At the same time there smote on the listening ear a hollow thumping noise that would well have passed as the rapping of poignard handles on the lid of an empty coffin.

Nor did a glimpse of the interior of the mysterious caravanserai, afforded by the swinging ajar of its centre door, do much towards dispelling the suspicion that some mystic and terrible ceremony was in progress within. There was to be seen a ferocious band seated about a long table, while one stood up in their midst, in a fiercely excited attitude, and continually raising both his clenched fists above his head and bringing them down on the table with a bang. And yet, marvel of marvels! the individual that opened the door was a little girl, with a beer jug in her hand, and she went elbowing close by the fierce denouncer, with no more apparent concern than though he had been a peep-show man, describing the wonders of his theatre. Surely where so helpless a creature went we might venture, so in we went.

A glance explained the mystery. The bar was very long, and the space before it ample. There were butts and tables and forms in this space; and about the tables and the butts were grouped knots of Italians, young and old, playing at their national game of *moro*—a simple game enough, as the reader is perhaps aware; a sort of combination of the English boys' games of "buck buck" and "odds and evens," the seated players watching the upraised hands of "buck," and in their turn anticipating the number of fingers "buck" intends displaying by the time his rapidly descending fists reach the table-top. In the hands of these Italians, however, it was a terrible game. With flashing eye and dishevelled hair, the callers, too eager to keep their seats, half rose and leant over the table, roaring out their guesses, with their noses nearly touching that of "buck"—the deep chest voices of the men, the high-pitched clamor of the lads, the laughter of the lucky guessers, and the disappointed growls of the unlucky ones, blending to make a scene most bedlamitish. It seemed a conflict for blood rather than for beer. Nevertheless, they were a jolly, good-tempered crew enough; and as the games came to an end (there were at least half-a-dozen games in progress at the various tables), they came jovially to the bar and drank their liquor, with much joking and friendly shoulder-slapping. They paid down their losings, too, with the air of fellows who had spare sixpences to spend; indeed, they seemed to be so flush of money that we began to doubt if they could possibly be men who mucked up a day's earnings a halfpenny at a time by grinding at an organ, and took opportunity to ask the waiter (the poor wretch, probably, who afterwards was so nearly fatally stabbed in the stomach) if such were the case.

"They ain't all organ men," he replied; "some of 'em are picture-frame makers, and image coves. They are about half organ men."

"They seem to spend their money pretty freely."

"So they ought; they earns enough."

"What, the organ men?"

"Organ men, ah! A pence tells up, don't yer know. They picks up a jolly sight more than me and you, as works hard for our livin'."

There was nothing in the dress of the *moro* players to distinguish the organ-grinder from his friend the "image cove." All were dressed alike—and very well dressed, after a style. More than anything they looked like a body of seafaring men—foreign sailors, recently paid off. Their long blue jackets were those of holiday-dressed sailors, as were their black satin waistcoats, their "navy" caps, their pumps and their earrings, and their abundance of silver watch-guard. Moreover, most of them wore bright-colored worsted comforters, as do foreign sailors invariably when dressed in their best and ashore. Altogether, their appearance was such as to entirely change one's views concerning the beggarly trade of organ-grinding.

Meanwhile our friends carouse, and the more players cluster thicker about the tables and butts, and the din becomes such that the tall and muscular landlord has to hold his hand to his ear that he may catch the orders of his customers. Suddenly, however, a sound of music is heard, and instantly there is a commotion amongst the players, and all but those who are in the middle of a game hurry towards a door at the end of a passage beside the bar. Joining the throng, we too approach the door and enter the room it opens into.

It is that to which the organ builder recommended us, "if we must dance." Is is a spacious room, with bare, dirty walls, and scant of furniture as the casual ward of a workhouse. There is only one large table in the place, and a-top of that is mounted a hard-working grinder, in his every-day clothes, with his organ at his side, and laboring at the handle of it as stolidly, and with the same business air, as though he were standing in the gutter in the Edgeware road. Amongst the throng that crowd the room he must recognize many friends—relatives, perhaps—but he looks as unconcerned as a soldier on duty in a barrack yard. Perhaps he would not get so many halfpence if he affected to regard his services as merely friendly.

As it is, he does not fare badly. Between each polka and waltz he makes a significant pause, and the dancers fee him. There are female dancers as well as male; and, strangely enough, the females are not one of them Italian. They are chiefly English and Irish girls, working in the neighborhood as looking-glass frame polishers. We were informed by one of the damsels in question that the Italians never bring their countrywomen with them to the dancing-room. Perhaps this may be accounted for on economical grounds; did they bring their countrywomen with them, they would naturally expect to be treated with some degree of generosity; whereas the grinder's treatment of his English or Irish partner was as shabby as can well be imagined, her only reward being a pull at the pewter pot out of which he himself regaled. True, he did not ask much of her; indeed, his contract with her could scarcely be said to amount to a partnership, the dance being managed in this strange fashion:—Jacko and Antonio make up their minds for a dance, and select each a damsel; but Jacko and Antonio dance together, and the two damsels dance together alongside Jacko and friend. When the dance is over, Jacko orders four pen'north of beer, and the four divide it amongst them.

"Stingy beggars, ar'n't they?" whispered the damsel who had given us the bit of information concerning the organ man's peculiar method of dancing; "thinks as much of a shilling as another man would of five. It ain't as though it was every night."

"They don't come here every night in the week?"

"Bless you, no! a few on Mondays sometimes, but nothing to speak of. Saturday night is their time—their time out, I mean: Sunday is their time at home.

"Their time for what?—not dancing?"

"Dancing, no! no room for dancing, with twelve or fourteen of 'em in a bit of a back parlor. Drinking and cards and dominoes, that's what they get up to. Let 'em alone; they can come out strong enough enough amongst their own set. Plenty to eat and drink, plenty of rum, plenty of everything."

"I shouldn't have thought that they earned sufficient money to indulge in such luxuries."

"They don't earn it all: see what their wives earn at artificial-flower making and cigar-making."

"Then they have pretty comfortable homes?"

"Well, comfortable as they look at it, you see, they are people of such strange ways, all for 'clubbing.' They club together to pay the rent of a room; to buy a joint of meat; for their beer, for their tobacco, for everything; eating and drinking and smoking together, a whole houseful of 'em, just as though they were all brothers and sisters. Plenty of everything, you know, but such a hugger-mugger."

The young woman spoke as one that knew; and it was very much to our annoyance that, just at this moment, Jacko once more advanced towards her, and invited her to stand up and earn another drink of bad beer; and so we lost sight of her.

We had gleaned enough one way and another, however, to convince us that Jacko makes a very decent livelihood out of his organ. He lives well, takes his amusement, has a better-most suit of clothes, and a silver watch and chain.

"Which is crowning evidence," triumphantly observes the grinder's champion, "that the public are well disposed towards the poor fellow, that they appreciate his humble efforts to amuse them, and properly reward him."

But isn't there another point of observation from which the flourishing grinder may be viewed? We humbly and hopefully think so. Assuming—and surely it is fair to assume—that at least half the grinder's gleanings accrue to him as "smart money" to send him and his nuisance packing, our eyes are opened to the immense strength of this section of the army of opposition—a section more powerful than any other, and one that has only to vigorously assert itself, and the days of the organ monster's reign are numbered.

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THE GREAT ENCHANTER.

Sleep makes us all pashas.—*Bedouin Proverb.*

Sleep is the poor man's warmest cloak;
His treasurer to dispense
His lavish alms, and turn to gold
His scanty pence.

He heals the sick men in a dream,
And sets the fettered free;
He calls the beggar from his den
To golden luxury.

He crowns the bounded exile-king,
Reverses Fate's decrees;
And bids the briefless Pleader rise
Judge of the Common Pleas.

Sleep joins the parted lovers' hands;
Wreathes the starved poet's brow;
And calls the hero still unknown
From lonely village-plough.

Sleep holds the resurrection keys,
And from his shadowy plain,
Down Memory's long and cloudy vaults,
The dead come back again.

Sleep comes, like death, alike to all—
Divine equality!
Blesses the monarch in his state,
The slave upon the sea.

Sleep brings our childhood back again—
The only Golden Age;
Sleep! O thou blessed alchemist,
Thou holy Archimage.

Witchcraft in Wales.

A noted quack in South Wales, calling himself "Dr. Harris," has just got into trouble. He was brought before the magistrates at Rhayader, a short time since, and the following evidence was given against him:—Thomas Mynor Jones said he arrived in England, from America, on the 5th of November last; he had been ill for a long time, and, having heard of Dr. Harris, consulted him. He met the doctor, was examined, and paid £2 down and £2 on the 21st of November. The doctor told him that he had been "witched" by a woman in America, wrote something on a piece of paper which he sewed in a bag, and told witness to wear it round his neck, but on no account to let the bag fall to the ground, or the charm would be broken. The doctor promised to show him in a glass the woman who had "witched" him, but he did not do so. He was no better, and though he had received medicine it had done him no good.

Edwin Jones, brother to last witness, said he too had consulted Dr. Harris, who made him lie down on a bed while he examined his chest, right knee and right arm, which he said were out of joint, and that he too had been bewitched. He paid him about £6 altogether, and Dr. Harris gave him a paper to wear, on which was written, "The fourth is Maynom, one of the powers who hath the ability of superficient administration and protection, that is at one and the same time to be present with many. His presence must be sought by humility and prayer. The fifth good genius is Gaomum, an angel of celestial brightness, who hath the peculiar ability of rendering his pupil invisible to any evil spirit whatsoever."

The witness added that he saw Dr. Harris write the inscription, and the doctor told him that there was not such a man as he in England, Scotland, or Wales, but there was one in France who possessed the same powers. Samuel Phillips, of Builth, had been duped, and paid several instalments of ten shillings. The Doctor told him that if he did not give him more money he would "see him in h—," as he was master of "h— and the devils." He said he had been bewitched by a woman on Christmas day.

Inspector Jones said the prisoner's name did not appear in the "Medical Register" for 1867, and that he had issued circulars calling himself "Doctor," and the reason he apprehended him was his obtaining money by false pretenses as a medical man without a proper diploma. The magistrates committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Radnorshire assizes.

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No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 607 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD.
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 15 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,600·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	129,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,750·0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	13,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,358·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·95.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	28,922·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $511.102·26 Cash in Drawer 467·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·05

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James C. Hand, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, John B. Penrose, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $320,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Filler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 3 18 1 12 3 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM DUBBLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 1 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatemer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $5·00 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $500, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN G. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 28 S. Third street. 1 31y

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM DUBBLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000,
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw3 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES,
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 19 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS!
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS,
3 8 tmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to B Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASTINGS'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
For sale by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.
1 20 wfm2m

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street,
Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.
AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 9 1m

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
3 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skillful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [3 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

SHIPPING.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship
HAVANA,
2000 Tons Burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,
Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers.
A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.
Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York.
Or to the
PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK.
FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, March 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, March 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, April 3
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 13
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	42

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $116; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
LaSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. H. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 12 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON SERVICE PIPE, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, AND LEAD.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Department, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—
First—Cast-Iron Service Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—
9,840 feet Pipes, of 4 inches diameter.
40,425 feet Pipes, of 6 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes, of 8 inches diameter.
1,225 feet Pipes, of 10 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes, of 12 inches diameter.
Also, 100,000 pounds or more of Branches, Sleeves, etc. etc., all patterns, to be furnished by the contractor, and to be approved by the Chief Engineer.
No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.
Second—150,000 pounds of Iron Castings, for the workshop, for making of stops, plugs, etc., from patterns approved by the Chief Engineer, or furnished by the Department.
Third—8000 pounds of Brass Castings for the workshop, for ferules, plugs, stops, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.
Fourth—55,000 pounds of Lead, for laying pipes.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.
All the pipes, branches, and curves are to be coated with coal pitch varnish, in accordance with the memorandum to be had at the office.
All pipes and castings shall be subjected to such tests and inspection as may be considered necessary by the Chief Engineer to insure a correct judgment of the quality of the material and workmanship.
No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the articles bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.
The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.
FREDERICK GRAFF,
3 26 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
2 7 14 1

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3m pd

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.
RYE WHISKY,
The choicest in the market.
PALE SHERRY,
Just received from London.
OLD LONDON DOCK PORT WINE,
Our own importation.
11 14 mwf6mrp H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

PIPER HEIDSIECK,
VERZENAY,
MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY,"
VEUVE CLIQUOT,
ST. MARCEAUX,
GOLD SEAL,
And other favorite brands of Champagne.
IMPORTED CIGARS
Of well-known brands,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
1 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
3 18 tAll Chief of Bureau.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH. And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GE

THE NEW BRIDGE FOR PEDESTRIANS, AT BROADWAY AND FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

THE BROADWAY FOOT-BRIDGE

Character and Dimensions of the Structure.

The Rialto at Venice, and the Holborn Viaduct, in London.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We present to our readers this afternoon a cut representing the foot-bridge now in process of erection over Broadway, New York, at the corner of Fulton street. For many years past it has been a task of extreme difficulty and danger for a person to attempt the crossing of this great thoroughfare at any point between Trinity Church and Canal street, without having a minion of the law at his elbow. A large detachment of the Metropolitan Police, delicately gloved, is daily on duty for this sole purpose; but so dense is the throng of vehicles passing up and down, and so reckless are a majority of the drivers thereof, that even with their assistance it is not always possible or safe to effect a speedy crossing.

The city fathers of New York have long been agitating the subject of erecting bridges across the main thoroughfare of their great Pandemonium, but, as usual, consumed time enough for the erection of scores of them, one at a time, before they could arrive at a definite conclusion on the subject. Having finally determined to make an experiment of this character, the corner of Fulton street and Broadway was selected for a beginning, that being the point at which the jam of vehicles and the throng of foot passengers were the greatest. If the bridge in question answers the purposes in view, it is supposed that a number of similar character will be erected at different points.

The contract was awarded to Messrs. Ritch & Griffiths, architects, of No. 153 Broadway, who considered $15,000 a sufficient sum to cover the expenses, and leave an agreeable margin by way of profit. Now that the structure is approaching completion, however, it is stated that the builders have suddenly discovered that they have expended full $22,000; and, as is usual in all works of a public character, the authorities of the city will be called upon to save the contractors from anything like pecuniary loss. If New York secures its foot-bridge across Broadway for a sum less than $30,000, it will, indeed, be a matter of wonder.

The castings having been duly completed, the work of putting them in place commenced not long since, and in a short time the entire structure will be completed and thrown open to the public. The bridge is a combination of wrought and cast iron, and has an elevation of 17 feet and 8 inches above the street. It is 14 feet in width, being 57 feet in length on the upper side, and 54 feet on the lower. There are two longitudinal beams of wrought and cast iron, one a lattice, and the other a flange, each calculated to sustain a weight of 46 tons without fracture. Previous to its being put in place over the street, the different parts of the bridge were adjusted to each other in the yard, and it was found capable of sustaining a weight of 101 tons. When loaded with 50 tons, it was depressed less than three-eighths of an inch, and one hundred men passed over it at the same time, without producing a vibration that was perceptible.

Access is gained to the bridge by four separate flights, each containing thirty-four steps and three landings. These stairways are each 19 feet high and five feet wide. The latticework of the stairways, and of the bridge itself, is lined with sheet-iron to the height of 3 feet, while the steps and the deck of the bridge are covered with oak, made water-proof by calking.

The bridge is supported by four iron columns of fourteen inches diameter, the stairways being supported by shorter but equally substantial columns. The main columns project several feet above the level of the bridge, and are surmounted by large lamps of elaborate finish. Only one end of the bridge is permanently secured, the other resting on rollers, so that the material of the structure will have ample opportunity to expand and contract. When finally completed, the work will be quite as useful as it is ornamental.

We believe that no other city in the world enjoys the high distinction of having footbridges over any of its thoroughfares. The nearest approach to anything of the kind is seen in Venice, where the one hundred and forty-seven canals of different widths which intersect that famous "City of the Sea," are crossed by no less than three hundred and sixty-one bridges. The most elegant and costly of these bridges is the Rialto, the only one crossing the Canalazzo, or Grand Canal, which, running through Venice in the form of the letter S reversed, divides the city into two unequal parts. At this point quite a number of wooden bridges had been built, but each one was successively destroyed by fire. Finally, in 1590, the Rialto was erected, at a cost of $500,000, and has stood unimpaired in strength and beauty until the present day. It is built of marble, and consists of a single span, 90 feet in length and 24 feet high. The upper surface is divided into three narrow parallel streets by two ranges of shops, and is thus made to answer a double purpose. There is in Venice one other bridge quite as celebrated, but not as elegant as the Rialto. This is the *Ponte de' Sospiri*, or Bridge of Sighs, which connects the Ducal Palace with the State Prison, and was built in the sixteenth century by Antonio da Ponte.

The Holborn Bridge or Viaduct, in London, is likewise something similar in character, but far exceeds in magnitude the bridges of Venice. The construction of this great work was commenced in 1865. It is intended to save both vehicles and pedestrians the difficulty and danger of descending Holborn Hill, and is located on the Middlesex side of the Thames, a short distance from the General Post Office in St. Martin le Grand. The western terminus of the Viaduct is on Holborn Hill, near Hatton Garden, which it connects with Newgate street, on Snow Hill, crossing Farrington street. The structure is of solid masonry, which descends to the ground in the valley, leaving, however, a crrriage-way and sidewalk on either side below. Previous to the commencement of this work, Holborn Hill contained several of the most extensive establishments in London; and as they were entirely ruined as business sites by the projected work, the authorities were compelled to pay heavy damages to their proprietors. But the utility of the work in that busy locality will be fully equal to all the expenses incurred.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR:

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 12 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,

INGRAINS,

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESTNUT ST.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

CARPETINGS.

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Hason hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

CURTAIN MATERIALS

1867. SPRING. 1867.

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

ROGERS'

PATENT PORTABLE CONCRETE PRESS

Manufactures from Sand or Gravel

CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS

The best and cheapest building material in the world. NO BURNING REQUIRED.

Price of Press, $200, exclusive of right. Send for circular. For rights apply to

C. & F. HAWKINS,
No. 209 South WATER Street,
3 7 wfm6trp Chicago.

PERSONAL.

$100 BOUNTY—LAST WEEK.—Soldiers, bring in your discharges before too late, to the *oldest Army and Navy Agency*. Bounty for Lost Discharges, Increased Pensions, Ration Money for Prisoners who died in Rebel Prisons, Funeral Expenses for Pennsylvania Soldiers, collected by

JOHN H. FRICK,
Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States,
No. 223 DOCK Street: Residence, No. 14 LINDEN Street, Germantown.
PASSPORTS PROCURED. 3 6 6t

CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine. 3 26 2w

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

[2 8 3mwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Estate of JOSEPH PARKER, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of Joseph Parker, Edward T. Parker, and John M. Ogden, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Parker, deceased, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 9, A. D. 1867, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 29 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, embracing a prime and desirable assortment of goods from city and Eastern manufacturers. [3 28 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B. Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. 3 26 3t

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Full lines Jaconets, cambrics, tape checks, stripes, Swiss mulls, plaid nainsooks, etc., of a desirable make.

800 CARTONS RIBBONS.

Full lines St. Etienne and Basle bonnet and trimming ribbons.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

April 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. 3 27 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 4, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [3 23 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 2010 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE HAIR and Spring Mattresses, French Mantle Clock, Handsome Velvet and Imperial Carpets, etc. etc.,

On Saturday Morning,

March 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2010 Wallace street, by catalogue.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

On Tuesday,

April 2, at 12 o'clock noon,

VINE ST., No. 314—Large and Valuable Malt House and three Residences on the rear, on New street.

FILBERT ST., No. 1935—Modern Residence.

KINGSESSING AVENUE, No. 4506—Modern Residence.

CHESNUT ST., Nos. 1504 and 1506—Modern Residences.

TWELFTH ST., No. 315, below Spruce—Modern Residence.

TWELFTH ST., No. 315, above Vine—Store and Dwelling.

PRIME ST., Nos. 40 and 42—Brick and Frame Dwellings.

WATER ST., Nos. 209 and 211—Business Stand.

FOURTH ST., No. 1733—Brick Dwelling.

SECOND ST., Nos. 926 and 928—Buildings and Large Lot.

TWENTY-FIRST and RACE, S. E. cor.—Large Lot.

TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH, N. E. cor.—Large and Valuable Lot.

RACE and CLAYTON, S. E. cor.—Large and Valuable Lot.

TWENTY-FIRST, south of Race—Valuable Lot.

TWENTY-FIRST and CHERRY, N. E. cor.—Valuable Lot.

CHERRY and CLAYTON, N. W. cor.—Valuable Lot.

CLAYTON, south of Race—Valuable Lot.

TWENTY-FIRST and CHERRY, S. E. cor.—Valuable Lot.

CHERRY, east of Twenty-first—Valuable Lot.

SWANSON and BECK—Tavern Stand.

OLD YORK ROAD—Valuable Clay Lot, 7½ acres.

APPLE ST.—Building Lot.

LANCASTER TURNPIKE—Country Seat, 30 acres.

BRISTOL TURNPIKE—Country Residence, 7 acres.

SCHOOL HOUSE LANE—Country Seat, 18 acres.

PASSYUNK ROAD—Clay Lot, 11 acres.

FISHER'S LANE—Country Place, 6 acres.

BELMONT AVENUE—Country Seat and Farm, 45 acres.

RICHMOND ST. and WHEAT SHEAF LANE—Tavern Stand,

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

50 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
11 shares Swede Iron Co.
25 shares Eagle Gold Mining Co.
130 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee.
132 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
16 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (new stock).
200 shares Pioneer Gold Stock.
199 shares Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Co.
150 shares Girard Mining Co.
200 shares Pioneer Mining Co. of Colorado.
124 shares Medora Mining Co. of Michigan.
2 shares Mercantile Library.
$10,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, first mortgage, 6 per cent.
31 shares Union Transportation Co.

OIL AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

250 shares Tarr Homestead Oil Co.
600 shares El Dorado Oil Co.
300 shares National Oil Creek Oil Co.
3640 shares McCrea Petroleum Co.
50 shares Sugar Creek Oil Co.
450 shares Sugar Creek Developing Co. [3 29 3t

Sale No. 2010 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE Hair and Spring Mattresses, French Mantel Clock, Handsome Velvet and Imperial Carpets, etc. etc.

On Saturday Morning,

March 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2010 Wallace street, by catalogue, the superior walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, [1t

May be seen on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Sale at No. 1005 South Fourth street.

LARGE FRAME BUILDING, STOCK OF STOVES, RANGES, TOOLS, BENCHES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1005 S. Fourth street, below Carpenter street.

May be examined any time previous to sale. [3 29 2t

Sale at No. 1214 North Eighteenth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

April 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1214 North Eighteenth street, by catalogue. [3 29 3t

May be examined on morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Sale at No. 222 West Logan Square.

VERY ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO FORTE, Cabinet Organ, Large French Plate Mirrors, Rice Window Curtains, Fine Oil Paintings, Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 222 West Logan Square, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and green plush drawing-room furniture; handsome walnut chamber and library furniture; superior oak dining-room furniture; handsome velvet and English Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

May be examined morning of sale at 8 o'clock. [3 29 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED CHROMOS, FINE STEEL PLATE AND COLORED ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2 and 3,

At 11 o'clock morning and 7½ o'clock evening of each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a large and extensive assortment of fine foreign Chromos, Steel Plate and Colored Engravings, all richly mounted in velvet and fine gold-leaf frames.

Open for examination on Saturday. [3 29 5t

A. D'HUYVETTER'S FOURTH SALE OF HIGHEST CLASS PAINTINGS AND LAST SALE OF THE SEASON AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, to sell by auction,

On Thursday and Friday, April 4 and 5,

At 7½ o'clock, his entire invoice of

HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,

selected with great care and judgment from undoubted sources, including many important and well-known works of highly esteemed and eminent artists of the English, French, Dusseldorf, and Flemish schools.

The Paintings will be on view, *free*, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on Monday morning, April 1, and remain open day and evening until nights of sale.

Sale peremptory. [3 29 7t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on a credit,

On Wednesday Morning,

April 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a very attractive assortment of new goods for present sales. [3 29 4t

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include—

One share Mercantile Library Company.

Pew No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.

ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof and three-story double Back Buildings,

No. 1230 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 100 feet through to Carlisle street.

VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x230 feet, through to St. John street.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 3 Catherine street.

Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased, HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.

Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.

Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.

Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

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